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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

DATE: 28,508
PARIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1974

Austria	10 S	Lebanon	40 L
Belgium	10 S	Luxembourg	16 L
Denmark	10 S	Morocco	2 D
France	10 S	Netherlands	12 S
Germany	10 S	Nigeria	4 S
Greece	10 S	Portugal	10 S
Italy	10 S	Spain	10 S
Japan	10 S	Sweden	10 S
South Africa	10 S	Switzerland	10 S
Taiwan	10 S	Turkey	10 S
U.S. Military	10 S	Yugoslavia	10 S

J.S. Move In Cyprus Indicated

Lawros Expects
to See Kissinger

By Craig R. Whitney

JOHN, Sept. 10 (NYT).—Greek
reign Minister George Lawros
said today that he expected to
meet with Secretary of State
Henry Kissinger in the United
States later this month to discuss
possible new U.S. initiative in
Cyprus crisis.

Mr. Lawros, speaking after a
one-day visit here, said he would
be going to New York for the UN
General Assembly meeting and
expected to see Mr. Kissinger
there or in Washington.

He gave no details of what
he and the Americans might
discuss, but the tone of his
remarks indicated that relations
between Greece and the United
States, strained since the Greek
military withdrawal from NATO
4 months ago, might be improving.
After the collapse of the Geneva
talks in August between Mr.
Lawros and the foreign ministers
of Turkey and Britain, Mr. Kis-
singer offered to mediate, but
was rebuffed by Greece. Premier
Konstantinos Karamanlis also
fused an invitation to Wash-
ington at that time.

Meets With Schmidt

This morning, Mr. Lawros met
with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt
and later with his predecessor,
Willy Brandt, who accepted an
invitation to visit Greece. Mr.
Lawros then journeyed to Brus-
sels, where he is understood to be
taking a two-year loan of \$800
million from the European
Economic Community. West Ger-
many yesterday granted Greece
a loan equivalent of \$70 million,
to be repaid over the next three
years.

Mr. Lawros confirmed that he
had also discussed the NATO
issue with Mr. Schmidt. "The
Greeks have their own views, but
return to the NATO military
alliance is out of the question
for us," he told reporters here.

He said that he had called on
Mr. Schmidt and French Prime
Minister Jacques Chirac, whom
he saw last week, to play a great
role in the Cyprus crisis. By
his apparently meant pressur-
ing Turkey to withdraw its troops
from the northern part of the
island.

Lack of Support

Another explanation for the
collapse of the white movement
was that the Portuguese armed
forces did not give the sympathy
or support the dissident settlers
expected.

As a consequence, the de-
colonization agreement signed
last Saturday in Lusaka, Zambia,
by Portugal and the black guer-
rilla liberation front, known as
Frelimo, is expected to go into
effect quickly. The agreement
calls for the formation of a Fre-
limo-dominated interim govern-
ment working with a Portuguese
commissioner-general until next
June 30, when full and complete
independence will come to the
colony.

The transition will mark the
formal end of a 10-year guerilla



A NEW COUNTRY—Portuguese President Gen. Antonio de Spínola signs document giving independence to Guinea-Bissau in presence of Guinea-Bissau Vice-President Pedro Pires (left) and Portuguese Premier Vasco dos Santos Goncalves (center) in Lisbon.

Racial Violence Sweeps Capital Revolt Collapses in Mozambique

LOURENÇO MARQUES, Mo-
zambique, Sept. 10 (UPI).—A
white settlers' revolt for indepen-
dence collapsed today, but racial
violence, looting, arson, and kill-
ing swept the capital.

The authorities said an un-
known number of both blacks and
whites were killed in clashes.
Police Chief Cunha Tavares ap-
peared for calm as the police at-
tempted to disperse rioters by
shooting into the air. Many per-
sons abandoned their homes with
only a few belongings stuffed in
their cars.

Militant whites who four days
ago seized installations in Lou-
renço Marques in an attempt to
force Portugal to recognize the
unilateral independence abandon-
ed their headquarters today at a
captured radio station and a
spokesman said that "the move-
ment has been temporarily dis-
banded."

He said the movement broke up
because of today's disturbances.
"Don't blame us for the distur-
bances," he said. "It was not our
fault. We don't want any violence."

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limo-dominated interim govern-
ment working with a Portuguese
commissioner-general until next
June 30, when full and complete
independence will come to the
colony.

The transition will mark the
formal end of a 10-year guerilla

war that tied up more than 50,000
Portuguese troops and drained
Portugal of blood and treasure.
It also ends 400 years of Por-
tuguese colonialism in this na-
tion of seven million blacks and
250,000 whites.

In Lisbon, Portugal today for-
mally began to dismantle its 343-
year-old colonial empire in Africa
by granting the West African
territory of Guinea-Bissau free-
dom.

President Antonio de Spínola
signed a declaration in which

"Portugal solemnly recognized the
independence of the Republic of
Guinea-Bissau." Vice-President
Pedro Pires and other Guinea
officials attended the 10-minute
ceremony at Belem Palace.

Gen. Spínola then went on
national television to tell of
plans to eventually set free the
territories of Mozambique and
Angola and to assume white set-
tlers as well as blacks that they
will not be abandoned.

The crisis in Mozambique
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Spanish Premier Reaffirms Move Toward Liberalization

MADRID, Sept. 10 (UPI).—
Premier Carlos Arias Navarro to-
day reaffirmed his government's
promise of cautious political lib-
eralization and said there will be
party-like "political associations"
by the end of the year.

In an interview with the na-
tional news agency, Cifra, Mr.
Arias promised to "continue the
democratization of the regime."
So as to broaden its social base of
participation," he added. "I hope
that the permission [for political
associations] will be ready by the
end of the year."

But he restated that any such
"associations" must come within
the framework of the National
Movement, Spain's only legal
political organization.

After police announced the arrest
of 67 underground opposition
leaders meeting in Barcelona and
only hours after the illegal
Spanish Socialist Workers party
(PSOE) held a secret news con-
ference in Madrid to call for the
establishment of democracy in
Spain.

Opposition Statement

It issued a four-page state-
ment saying, "The life of the
regime is reaching its end...
with the political disappearance
of the dictator and the clear
perspective of his physical dis-
appearance."

Chief of State Francisco
Franco, 81, resumed his functions
a week ago after delegating them
to his designated successor, Prince
Juan Carlos, for six weeks be-
cause of illness.

The PSOE statement, released
with one from the also illegal
National Workers Union, said the
ultra-right and the political
establishment were both incapable
of evolution toward a democratic
system of government.

"With the examples of Portugal
and Greece, the only solution for
the present situation is a...
democratic movement, with the
definitive re-establishment of a
system of liberties and the con-
struction of a system of govern-
ment based on the sovereign will
of the people."

In political circles during the
past few days, there have been
insistent rumors of an impending
cabinet change and shift further
to the right. Political sources
said Mr. Arias's remarks were
meant in part to counter such
speculation.

During the interview, Mr. Arias
referred several times to his Feb-
ruary speech to the Cortes (par-
liament), in which he also had
promised reforms of parliament,
local elections and trade unions.
He said today that the first two
projects, like the "associations,"
were going ahead on schedule,
in spite of opposition from "some
sectors anchored in nostalgia," a
reference to increasingly active
ultra-rightists.

Mr. Arias also said it was the
government's intention to
strengthen the future of the
monarchy, especially through an
appeal to the youth of the nation
to take part in political
affairs.

Drug Protocol
By U.S., France

PARIS, Sept. 10 (UPI).—The
United States and France will
sign a revised agreement to-
morrow for closer cooperation in
the battle against drugs, a U.S.
Embassy spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that joint
efforts by the two nations in the
last three years had led to the
arrest of more than 500 in-
ternational traffickers, the seizure
of more than 2,000
kilograms of narcotics and the
discovery and dismantling of
five clandestine laboratories.

The original anti-drug proto-
col was signed in 1971. Since
then, the United States has
created a single agency to fight
narcotics traffic—the Drug En-
forcement Administration, merging
the Bureau of Narcotics and
Dangerous Drugs, the Office for
the Repression of Drugs Use
and the National Office of Drug
Intelligence.

Ford Studies Pardons For All on Watergate

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (NYT).—
President Ford has "under
study" the possibility of pardon-
ing all other persons involved in
the Watergate scandal, as he did
former President Nixon, the
White House said today.

After a meeting with presi-
dential counselor Robert Hart-
mann and acting Press Secretary
John Hushen, Mr. Ford author-
ized Mr. Hushen to say that "the
entire matter [of pardons for all]
is now under study."

Mr. Hushen, asked whether the
White House realized the impact
of his statement, replied: "These
factors have been taken into con-
sideration."

As controversy continued un-
diminished over the President's
surprise pardon of Mr. Nixon
Sunday, White House counsel
Philip Buchen denied reports that
Mr. Ford had a secret agreement
to pardon Mr. Nixon before he
resigned as president.

"I Know Him"

"I can assure you the President
did not make a deal with Nixon
for a pardon," Mr. Buchen told
reporters. "I know him that
well."

He said the President had
learned from Mr. Nixon's lawyer,
Herbert Miller Jr., that the
former president "would never
have entered a plea" of guilty.

Mr. Buchen, asked whether Mr.
Nixon had been determined to
go through the full judicial pro-
cess if he were indicted, respon-
ded: "I believe so."

He insisted that Mr. Nixon's
guilt or innocence did not enter
into the President's decision to
pardon him. But when a reporter
asked whether acceptance of a
pardon amounts to a tacit admis-
sion of guilt, Mr. Buchen replied:
"You can so read it."

The President's counsel also
said that at no time did Mr. Ford,
or his representatives in nego-
tiating with Mr. Nixon and his
lawyer, set an admission of guilt
as a precondition of a pardon.

In his statement Sunday, after
being pardoned, Mr. Nixon ac-
knowledged "mistakes" but did
not concede any criminal wrong-
doing.

In what some observers saw
as an effort by Mr. Ford to coun-
ter charges of a "cover-up"
in his pardoning of the man who

appointed him Vice-President, the
White House disclosed that
Watergate prosecutors had been
probing "some direct connection"
between Mr. Nixon and more
than 10 areas of possible criminal
activity.

With the assent of Watergate
special prosecutor Leon Jaworski,
Mr. Buchen released a Sept. 3
memorandum listing 10 fields, in
addition to the Watergate cover-

up, that "may prove to have
some direct connection to ac-
tivities in which Mr. Nixon is
personally involved."

The memo to Mr. Jaworski
from his deputy, Henry Ruth, in-
cluded:

• Mr. Nixon's large tax deduc-
tions claimed for the gift of his
vice-presidential papers to the
government.

• Former Nixon aide Charles

Colson's admitted obstruction of
justice in the Daniel Ellsberg trial.
• "Transfer of the national
security records from the
FBI to the White House."

• Wiretapping of onetime White
House aide John Sears.

• Misuse of information from
the Internal Revenue Service.

• Seeking to initiate IRS tax
audits on White House "enemies."

• The relationship between a
dairy industry campaign contribu-
tions and the government boost
in milk-price supports in 1971.

• A challenge to The Wash-
ington Post ownership of two
Florida television stations.

• "False and evasive testimo-
ny" of former Attorney General
Richard Kleindienst, at his con-
firmation hearings, about White
House participation in the Justice
Department's handling of the
ITT and-trust case.

• "The handling of campaign
contributions by Mr. [C.G.] Re-
bozo for the personal benefit of
Mr. Nixon."

The memo was released after
Mr. Hushen's disclosure that the
President was considering par-
dons for all Watergate defend-
ants, including those indicted but
not yet brought to trial.

The cover-up trial of six former
high administration officials in-
cluding former attorney general John
Mitchell, former top presidential
assistant H. R. Haldeman and
former chief domestic adviser
John Ehrlichman—is scheduled
to begin Sept. 30.

Lawyers for the six met today
to plan their courtroom strategy
in light of Mr. Nixon's pardon.

Mr. Ford—like federal judges
who have presided over Water-
gate cases—is expected to feel
(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)



Acting Press Secretary John Hushen talking to news-
men at the White House press conference yesterday.

United Press International

Ford Reportedly Asked 'Confession'

Nixon Said to Have Refused Full Statement

By Everett R. Holmes

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Sept.
10 (NYT).—Former President
Richard Nixon successfully beat
back White House efforts to have
him make a full and revealing
statement of his role in the
Watergate affair in conjunction
with his pardon, a source dis-
closed yesterday.

According to the source, Mr.
Nixon was asked by President
Ford's lawyers to make what the
former president regarded as "a
public confession of criminal
guilt." He angrily refused, and
subsequent negotiations between
the two camps caused a delay in
reaching an agreement on the
eventual pardon.

Not until late Saturday night,
after Mr. Ford's representative,
Benton Becker, a lawyer, had re-
turned to Washington from two
days of meetings here, was the
conflict resolved in a series of
telephone calls, according to a
long-time associate of Mr. Nixon.

'Compassionate Act'

The former president's state-
ment of gratitude for Mr. Ford's
"compassionate act," although
more forthright than any he had
made previously concerning his
involvement in the Watergate
scandal, was described as a com-
promise considerably less contrite
than Mr. Ford's lawyers had
originally sought. Mr. Nixon, al-
though acknowledging that "I
was wrong," did not admit to
any criminal acts.

Mr. Nixon closed his statement
by saying: "I know many fair-
minded people believe that my
motivations and actions in the
Watergate affair were inten-
tionally self-serving and illegal. I
now understand how my own
mistakes and misjudgments have
contributed to that belief and
seemed to support it. This bur-
den is the heaviest one of all to
bear."

The negotiations at Mr. Nixon's
home here, the Casa Pacifica,

over the presidential pardon, Mr.
Nixon's White House documents
and tapes and the statement to
be issued by him, followed a week
of preliminary soundings in
Washington. The talks here be-
gan Thursday night when Mr.
Becker arrived at the nearby El
Toro Marine Air Base aboard an
Air Force plane and checked in
at the Casa Clemente Inn, a short
distance from the Nixon resi-
dence. Waiting for him was Mr.
Nixon's new Washington lawyer,
Herbert Miller Jr.

According to the Nixon friend
who described what he called
"the sticky situation" over how
Mr. Nixon would respond to the
"free, full and absolute pardon,"
Mr. Becker brought with him a
rough draft of what the White
House would like to have had Mr.
Nixon say.

Philip Buchen, chief White
House counsel for Mr. Ford, had
instructed Mr. Becker to explain
that a revealing statement by
Mr. Nixon's Watergate role was

essential, including an acknowl-
edgment of responsibility for the
scandal.

Only in this manner, Mr. Nixon
and his assistants were told,
could Mr. Ford's action be just-
ified. Nothing less, it was added,
would satisfy and protect mem-
bers of Congress, particularly
Republicans up for re-election,
who had voted for Mr. Nixon's
impeachment in the House Judi-
ciary Committee or had been
prepared to support the commit-
tee's impeachment bill on the
House floor.

The informant, who has visited
Mr. Nixon at the Casa Pacifica
several times since Mr. Nixon's
arrival a month ago, said the
White House proposal for "a
frank statement of involvement
and contrition" resulted from
consultations that Mr. Buchen
initiated at Mr. Ford's direction
on Aug. 30. They included
advice from the special Water-
gate prosecutor, Leon Jaworski,
(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Some Who Have Seen Nixon Doubt Stories of Poor Health

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10
(NYT).—Several persons who
have recently visited former Pres-
ident Richard Nixon at his estate
in San Clemente, Calif., cast
doubt yesterday on reports that
he is in poor health, one of the
reasons cited by President Ford
in granting him an unconditional
pardon.

One former counselor to Mr.
Nixon said that two of the former
president's close friends—C. G.
Bebe Rebozo and Robert Ab-
planalp, who also have visited
Mr. Nixon recently—had started
the talk that he was on the verge
of collapse.

"Those two guys were really
lobbying, in effect," the former
counselor said, implying that they
had sought to arouse sympathy
for Mr. Nixon prior to Mr. Ford's
action.

Paul Presley, manager of the
San Clemente Inn, who lives next
door to Mr. Nixon, said: "I had
heard these reports and read them,
and I was concerned like every-
one else to see how he was com-
ing along."

Then when he saw Mr. Nixon
a few days ago, Mr. Presley said,
he was surprised to see that the
former president looked "super
and more relaxed than when he
was president."

"He said he had been sunning
and walking," Mr. Presley added.
Mr. Nixon's brother, F. Donald
Nixon of Newport Beach, Calif.,
said when he visited the former
president 10 days ago that he
found him "in extremely good
health and spirits. He looked
good—lanned and busy."

Yet in Washington, Republicans
close to Mr. Ford said that the
reports of Mr. Nixon's poor health
were an important factor in the
President's decision to grant the
pardon.

"I have no doubt in my mind,"
said Sen. Robert Griffin (R-Mich.),
the assistant Republican leader
in the Senate, "that the condition
of the health of the former presi-
dent was a factor in the Presi-
dent's mind in reaching his deci-
sion."

Mr. Ford, in announcing the
(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Athens Coroner Rules Out Sabotage in Airliner Crash

ATHENS, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—
The Athens coroner today ruled
out the possibility of sabotage
in the crash Sunday of a Trans
World Airlines Boeing-707 in
which all 88 persons aboard died.
The coroner, Dimitrios Kapsas-
is, said that after performing
autopsies on some of the crash
victims, he was satisfied that
there had been no in-flight ex-
plosion.

The examinations established
that the victims died of injuries
suffered when the plane crashed
on the Ionian Sea, Mr. Kapsas-
is said. The bodies showed no
signs of shrapnel marks which
would indicate an explosion be-
fore the crash impact.

Statements in Beirut and Paris,
reportedly issued by the Or-
ganization of Arab Nationalist
Front, had claimed that the
up was responsible for the
crash. It said a Chilean on
board detonated explosives in a
side mission.

Links Denied

However, the Palestine Libera-
tion Organization, the overall
militant unit, said in Beirut that
it had no links with such a group
labeled the Liberation of Pal-
estine.

The plane crashed into the sea
after leaving Athens on a
flight from Tel Aviv to New York,
carrying 79 passengers and a
crew of nine.

A three-man committee of
U.S. National Transportation

Disarray Hits Orderly Tory Ranks as British Election Nears

By Richard Eder

LONDON, Sept. 10 (NYT).—
With Britain's general election a
month or so away the Conser-
vatives, narrowly ousted from
office last February, are off and
running in different directions.

The kind of disarray normally
associated with the Labor party
is this time more evident among
the Conservatives. At the
moment the rifts seem more a
result of confusion and fumbling
than of fundamental divisions.
But for a party that rests on an
image of good sense and steady
purpose, the current fireworks are
unsettling and perhaps damaging.

Three incidents have disrupted

the steady hum of the Tory
machines in recent days. The
latest was the publication today
by three newspapers of the
party's election manifesto, which
was supposed to have been kept
secret until Prime Minister
Harold Wilson formally an-
nounces the election date. It is
now thought that he will choose
Oct. 10, but the announcement
may not come until next week.

Conservative headquarters an-
grily insisted that the leak did
not come from its side, and im-
plied that somebody must have
filched a copy from the printers.
The fuss over the affair—the con-
cept of privacy goes so far in
Britain that even political parties

lay claim to it—somewhat blurred
the impact of the program itself.
Among its principal points is
a call for national unity and an
invitation to smaller parties for
a post-electoral coalition, empha-
sis on conciliation with the trade
unions whose opposition wrecked
the last Conservative government,
and a major drive on inflation,
which, if allowed to run at the
present rate, could make the
pound sink by half in the next
two years.

"No major democracy has ever
survived such a catastrophic rise
in the cost of living," it said.
"We cannot be sure that we
would be the exception."

Although the leak of the man-

ifesto was embarrassing, Con-
servative officials this evening
were expressing the hope that
recent tendency for major party
figures to sound off on their own
will diminish.

Over the weekend Geoffrey
Rippon, Conservative spokesman
on foreign policy, made a speech
proposing the creation of an
emergency civil force. With Brit-
ain going through a crisis of
nerves over the efforts by two
retired military men to set up
such forces—which to many
people have an extreme right-
wing, paramilitary sound to them
—Mr. Rippon's proposal was
something of a bombshell.

Conservatives quickly insisted

that Mr. Rippon meant nothing
more sinister than a beefing up
of the special constabulary for
civilian relief in case emergencies
—possibly including strikes—cut
off food, water, power or other
essential services.

Roy Jenkins, the Labor Home
Secretary, promptly called Mr.
Rippon an ass. Conservative
sources made no effort today to
rebut the term.

Dispute on Economy

What may be a more serious
discrepancy arose last week. Af-
ter pondering the subject for a
long time, and consulting with
his former party colleagues, Sir
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Geoffrey Rippon

Inflation Running at 70%

Laotian Economy in Upheaval During Transition From War

VIENTIANE, Sept. 10 (AP).—Laos is suffering a severe economic upheaval as it makes the transition from wartime disruption to normal development. Five months after the formation of a coalition government between the American-backed royalist side and the pro-Communist Pathet Lao, the threat of crippling inflation is beginning to overtake the earlier hope of a new era of national development.

Economists said that by almost

every measurement Laos is in difficulty, with things likely to get worse before they get better. Inflation, which averaged 7 per cent a year between 1965 and 1971, is now climbing at a very disturbing pace. U.S. officials said. The latest figures put it at around 70 per cent.

40% Rise in '72
Consumer prices rose by more than 40 per cent in 1972, according to figures drawn up by the United States Agency for International Development, and went up a further 34.5 per cent in 1973.

This year, AID figures show that the cost of living soared 35 per cent in the first six months and jumped 10 per cent more during July-August.

The cost of rice has shot up by 73 per cent since Jan. 1 to about 17 cents a pound, with 51 per cent of that increase coming in July-August.

A two-pound chicken that cost about \$1.35 on Jan. 1 now brings about \$2.30. Eggs have gone up from 7 cents to 11 cents each in the same period, while bananas have risen from 5 cents each to about 7 cents.

In recent months the country has experienced labor unrest—previously unheard of in Laos—as lowly paid workers suddenly learned about strike action.

The "little man" has been the biggest victim of inflation.

U.S. officials said that at a rough estimate the per-capita income in this country is probably around \$70 a year. A private in the army gets only \$10 a month. A junior policeman or civil servant gets less than \$8 a month. A pedicab driver may take home \$1 to \$1.50 a day after renting his bicycle for 50 cents.

Government Spending
Government spending has also soared. In fiscal 1971, government spending was \$35 million, according to Ministry of Finance figures. Three years later the figure is up to \$58 million.

Economists said a number of factors have forced Laos to spend so heavily.

First, Laos has had the expense of bringing the Pathet Lao back into the government after more than a decade of civil war. It took about \$1.8 million to provide the Pathet Lao with such things as office facilities, an enormous amount for a country as poor as Laos.

Second, the government has had to find money to meet what the experts regard as "quite legitimate" pay increases sought by civil servants whose purchasing power was being eroded by inflation.

Third, the government had to find more money for imports and locally purchased goods. Total government costs were up by more than a third in fiscal 1974.

Economists said that the bill for petroleum, oil and lubricants would be about \$4 million higher than last year.

Finally, the economy has been hit hard by the American pull-back after last year's cease-fire. The experts give as an example Air America, the charter line that flew in Laos for AID and the CIA. It was putting \$3 million to \$4 million a year into the economy in salaries and other payments, these sources said. Now, Air America is gone.

Although the United States has been pumping about \$50 million a year into Laos in economic aid for the past decade or so, it had been spending up to six times that much in military aid.

"Multiply that across the board," one U.S. official said, "and add to it a quite understandable business wariness about the new coalition government and its likely policies, and you've got a real problem."

\$9,000 Ad Encourages U.S. Inventors

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP).—An anonymous advertiser, at a cost of \$9,000, challenged American tinkers and maverick thinkers today to get busy and make heating by solar energy a practical reality.

His full-page advertisement in the Wall Street Journal expressed confidence that some American ingenuity could free mankind of worry about energy and make the innovator unbearably wealthy to boot.

The ad, titled "A Challenge to Scientists, Inventors & Tinkers," said:

"Select 10 of them in the sun."

"These 10 will become too hot to hold comfortably."

"Transfer the heat (BTUs) from these 10 to the cool 11th one, or into an equivalent amount of fluid so that it will become much hotter than any one of the 10."

"Patent your process, and you will have the world by its tail, and vast quantities of solar energy will be just around the corner."

The ad was placed in the Wall Street Journal's Eastern edition, which reaches about half a million of the newspaper's 1.3 million readers. It cost \$9,022.08 for the single run, a Journal spokesman said.

Identity Withheld

The identity of the advertiser was not divulged. Fine print at the bottom of the ad said: "This challenge is presented by a retired private citizen who hopes it will be a public service; who has complete confidence in the ingenuity of Americans to solve any engineering problem; and who wishes to remain anonymous."

The ad contains additional goals to creative imaginations. It said:

"Theoretically, water will not flow uphill," yet,

"A patented device, the hydraulic ram, furnishes water uphill to thousands of homes without any added energy."

"Theoretically, the bumblebee cannot fly," but,

"How happy he is in his airborne ignorance."

The ad concludes with:

"Theoretically, this challenge cannot be successfully met, but,"

"Henry Kaiser liked nothing better than the word of an expert that something couldn't be done. 'History shows that new ideas in science must often come from brash youngsters, mavericks or rank outsiders.'"

The last two quotes were from a book by Alistair Cooke and from Fortune magazine.

I flew home Pan Am.



Merrill R. Russell, Royal Oak, Michigan

"I think they do a better job for American passengers. They understand us better. And that's the shortest time I've waited for any baggage from a jumbo jet."

Switch! **PAN AM.**
Call Pan Am now. The world's most experienced airline.



Some of the rebellious Mozambique white settlers who seized radio station in Lourenço Marques embracing Portuguese police officers as they handed station over to authorities.

Revolt of Whites Collapses in Mozambique

(Continued from Page 1)
sparked violence in the black shantytowns of Lourenço Marques known as Canico, and in neighboring white areas.

The police confirmed that an unknown number of whites and blacks were killed in clashes. Military ambulances, their sirens wailing, raced in and out of the shantytowns.

One African was seen being dragged from his car, shot dead and then set on fire by a group of whites.

Wives and children were weeping as they were driven to the still peaceful white areas near the center of the city.

Smoke hung over the suburb of Xipamanine where rioters set fire to a bus, the police said. Other Africans looted stores and then set them ablaze.

They stoned cars that drove past. At one point several thousand Africans gathered and searched cars for Portuguese flags and arms. "If you're going down there and you have any weapons, you probably won't come back," a police officer said.

Military police in jeeps and armored cars roared between the tin shacks and a light military aircraft flew constantly overhead, monitoring the scene.

Brig. Gen. Orlando Barbosa,

commander of Portuguese troops in the colony, met senior army officers in emergency session to discuss the situation.

Witnesses said there were "many" deaths today, possibly scores, including one white family—father, mother and infant—killed. Fresh shooting was reported tonight in various sections of the capital.

Reports circulated in Lourenço Marques that the Frelimo guerrillas, who were to have formed a new government here this week until the crisis developed, were gathering near the capital and the northern city of Beira.

South African radio reports said more than 2,000 guerrillas were massed only 37 miles from Lourenço Marques. These reports could not be confirmed. Several

hundred guerrillas also were stationed 20 miles from Beira, according to Frelimo sources.

In his speech Gen. Spínola said, "A government of transition will shortly be set up in Mozambique and the program of action for Angola has already been announced by the junta." The junta overthrew the rightist regime of Premier Marcello Caetano last spring to start a process of democratization at home and decolonization overseas.

"We will not give up these principles because we are certain that they are the best to defend the independence of that territory," he added.

"This is the moment to say very clearly that the President of the Republic is well aware of what is and what is not democracy, and what is and what is not decolonization."

"Thus, he will not consent that, in the name of liberty and democracy, the Portuguese people will again be enslaved or that, in the name of the same principles, millions of human beings be abandoned to similar risks."

European public opinion to bear against Ankara. Mr. Schmidt said he'd be willing to offer his good offices in any way that would be useful, and Kissinger is also getting something new going in the next few weeks. Mr. Schmidt is going to see him in New York, or in Washington, to talk about it in the next few weeks."

Mr. Schmidt said his government had proof "that Cuba and the Soviet Union distributed large amounts of money in Chile between 1960 and 1964 to finance the campaign of Marxist parties and encourage subversion."

The reports, published over the weekend, alleged that the CIA had been authorized to spend more than \$8 million in Chile since 1964 to finance covert activities against the late President Salvador Allende.

Mr. Heilmann said his government had proof "that Cuba and the Soviet Union distributed large amounts of money in Chile between 1960 and 1964 to finance the campaign of Marxist parties and encourage subversion."

An officer charged yesterday that Syrian troops had built a road to the top of Mount Hermon and had positioned 88 instead of the agreed 75 tanks in forward lines.

The latest maneuvers came after a practice mobilization Aug. 26, followed by two other military exercises in the Sinai Desert.

Sadat Repeats Warning
PORT SAID, Egypt, Sept. 10 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat said again today that Egypt will go back to war if Israel fails to withdraw from occupied Arab territories in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 242.

London, Dublin In Oil Rivalry On Remote Island

DUBLIN, Sept. 10 (UPI).—An Atlantic island inhabited only by birds today became the focus of an oil exploration dispute between the British and Irish governments.

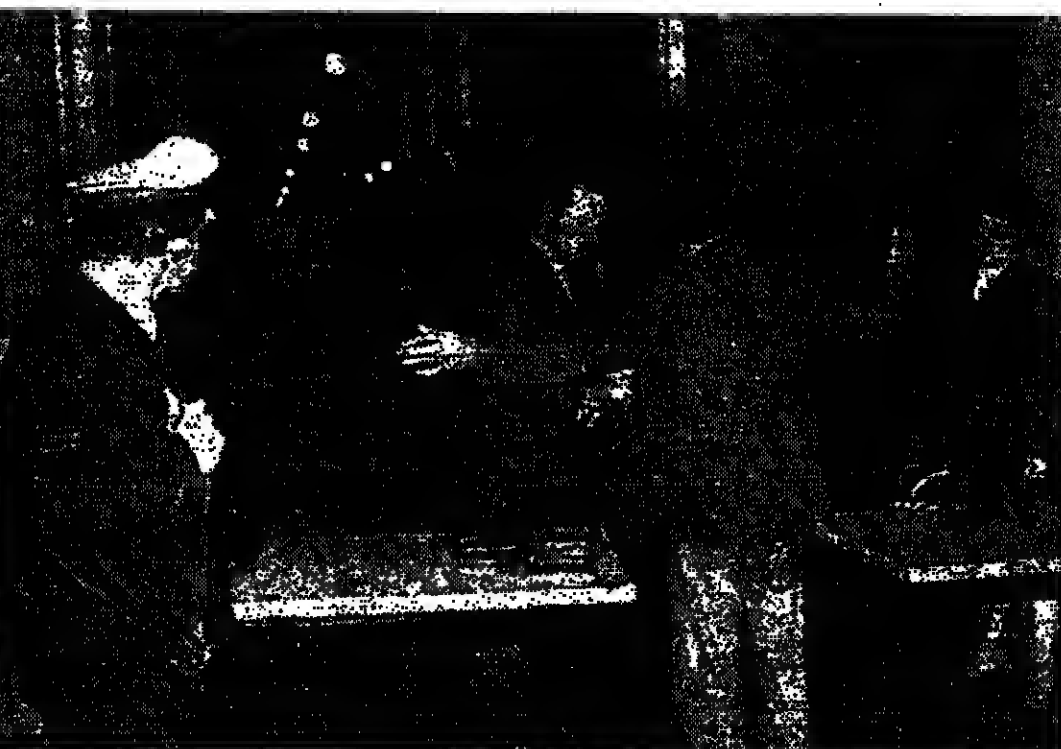
The Irish Foreign Affairs Department rejected a British claim to oil exploration rights over a 52,000-square-mile area in the North Atlantic.

The British claim was made Friday. It stated that anyone seeking an exploration license must apply to London for it.

The Irish government said in a statement that the order included areas which "as a matter of international law fall within Irish jurisdiction."

The disputed area includes the tiny island of Rockall, which stands 70 feet above sea level and lies about 250 miles from County Donegal in the Irish Republic and 300 miles from the Scottish mainland.

Britain first staked a claim to the island in 1955. Each year since then it has sent a party of naval marines to hoist the Union Jack on it.



West Berlin police check for weapons on the opening day of the Ulrike Meinhof trial.

Jupiter's Spot Is Found to Be Great Storm

Data Provided by Pioneer-10 Pass

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—Jupiter's great red spot, which has mystified astronomers for decades, apparently is a storm.

Space agency scientists reported this conclusion today after analyzing thousands of photographs and other data provided by a space satellite's pass by the planet last Dec. 3.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration report said that the great red spot, an eye-shaped shadow on the face of the solar system's largest planet, appeared to be the vortex of a gigantic storm that has raged along a 25,000-mile front for at least seven centuries.

NASA said findings of the Pioneer-10 spacecraft indicated that the intense storm was a mass of whirling clouds, towering some five miles above a surrounding cloud deck.

Much of the new information supplied by Pioneer-10 contradicted many previous theories on the nature of the colossal planet, NASA said.

It said that the brightly banded planet, which by itself contains more than two-thirds of all the planetary material in the solar system, now seems to have these characteristics:

• It appears to be almost entirely a liquid planet, without any solid surface.

• It seems to have a turbulent interior, much hotter—20,000 degrees Fahrenheit (9,330 centigrade)—at the surface, 59,000 degrees Fahrenheit (33,000 centigrade) at the core—than previously thought.

• Jupiter's magnetic field is much larger than some scientists predicted, and its radiation belts are far more intense than some expected.

• Jupiter turns out to be a source of high-energy particle radiation, the only one in the solar system besides the sun.

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Leaky Japanese Nuclear Vessel Tries Another Home Remedy

TOKYO, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—First it was balled rice, a now old socks have been used to help reduce radioactive leakage aboard Japan's first nuclear-powered ship.

The nuclear reactor of the ship, the Mutsu, developed leakage trouble 10 days ago on the vessel's first trials at sea.

Engineers tried stuffing plastic pellets into hundreds of socks and placing them on the reactor's pressure chamber, 2 amount of neutrons decreased by about a third, according to dispatch from reporters aboard the vessel.

Last week, balled rice was mixed with neutron-absorbent boron crystals to form a paste that could partly reduce the leakage aboard the 3,580-ton Mutsu, now virtually adrift in the Pacific off northern Japan, has been officially acknowledged as being so serious that permanent repairs at sea would be impossible.

600 Disillusioned Soviet Jews Quit Israel, Wait in Belgium

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Sept. 10 (JTA).—About 600 Russian Jews who have recently left Israel and hope to settle permanently in the United States or Canada are being cared for in the Belgian seaside resort of Westende by a Catholic charitable organization.

Their presence here has severely embarrassed the Belgian authorities, who have been trying to keep it a secret during the three weeks since the influx began.

But the group is growing by about 30 a day, most coming direct from Israel, where they claim to have found the religious discipline to be oppressive.

Others, who left Israel for the same motive, have made their way to Belgium from France, West Germany or Italy, where they had been refused permission to stay. They have been officially designated here as "stateless," but authorities are confident that they will be allowed to make their permanent home in the United States.

A spokesman for Caritas Catholice emphasized today that although the refugees were disillusioned with life in Israel, none wanted to return to the Soviet Union.

He said that it was not unusual that a certain number of Jewish refugees from Russia and

unhappy with conditions in Israel and should seek to go to United States as their destination.

The authorities have expressed concern, however, at the numbers who have come country. A small minority wish to stay in Belgium permanently, but most are us country as a sanctuary and station.

They are using quarters vacated by Chilean refugees by Palestinians looking for in Europe.

A Catholic welfare office today that the Russian Jews are anxious to be publicly while here for possible attack by Palestinian terrorists or approach Soviet representatives. "F reasons they are nervous talking too much," he is said today that none refugees had been in contact the embassy. He added these circumstances here here knew little about case and were not in a comment.

Mrs. Zalmanson in TEL AVIV, Sept. 10 (JTA).—Sara Zalmanson, 39, serving four years in prison camp for attempting to receive a smuggled gun, came when she landed here tonight.

In a tear-choked voice, she would not struggle for Jewish exiles from the Soviet Union. She had achieved her goal, she was greeted by Premier Yigal Alon and crowd.

Earlier, she flew in na's airport on a Soviet flight and left after a aboard an Austrian Airtel for Tel Aviv.

Mrs. Zalmanson, 39, w hand and two brothers a prison for their part in five hijack attempt in looked after by Jewish during her stopover.

Appeal to Schmidt MOSCOW, Sept. 10 (UPI).—A letter signed by 3,500 Jews and German origin peeled to Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany them leave the Soviet Union.

The letter, made as Western newsmen in Moscow most of the signers had, they wanted to join in many, Mr. Schmidt is to Soviet Union in October.

Army Stops Strife At Ethiopian Port ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 10 (UPI).—Military authorities northern Ethiopia today down on labor unrest, five strike leaders at Sea port of Assab.

Sources here said it ended a four-day walkout port by pilots, tug crew clerks and warehouse e The strikers demanded removal of five senior of the Maritime Department.

3 Leaders of Anarchist Gang Go on Trial in W. Germany BERLIN, Sept. 10 (AP).—Three "hard-core" members of the anarchist Baader-Meinhof gang that stirred unrest in West Germany before police captured the key figures in 1972, went on trial in a heavily guarded West Berlin court today.

Ulrike Meinhof, 39, a former leftist woman journalist, and Hans-Juergen Baecker, 35, were charged jointly with attempted murder, the freeing of a prisoner and unauthorized possession of fire arms.

Former leftist radical lawyer Ernst Mahler, 38, was charged with assisting in the freeing of Andreas Baader, 30, tried and convicted of arson in a Frankfurt department store fire.

Prison Break The charges arose from a successful prison break by Baader on May 14, 1970, during which a guard was seriously injured. Mr. Mahler was acquitted of similar charges in an earlier trial, but a superior court ordered a new trial.

Sympathizers at Court The spectators' gallery the courtroom was packed with leftist sympathizers. About 40 m left outside the building of space. Both groups "Freedom for Mahler" opening of the trial.

Members of the Baader-gang, West Germany's top public enemies, have caused a multitude of acts, including robber bombings that killed at least 10 American servicemen and German policemen and scores of others.

The trial that opened expected to last six months.

14 Convenient Holiday Inns in West Germany.

Augsburg, Frankfurt-Sulzbach, Hannover, Ingolstadt, Kassel, Mönchengladbach, Munich-2, Stuttgart-2, Viernheim, Waldorf-Heidelberg, Wolfsburg. Opening soon: Bonn/Cologne... Over 50 European Holiday Inns in all.

For free, fast reservations through our Holiday® Reservation System call your local Holiday Inn. Holiday Inn Reservation Office, or your travel agent.
Brussels Tel: (02) 720.60.77 London Tel: (01) 930.0922 Paris Tel: 267.41.08
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Holiday Inn. The most accommodating people in the world.

Lord Sees More Cover-Up

Those Convicted on Watergate Offer About Nixon's Pardon

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The men of convicted Watergate burglars or their attorneys to pardoning Richard Nixon yesterday from outright to serene acceptance. Some say would appeal for reduction of their sentences. They before the White House today that further pardons order study.

Sirica Ends Court Duty of Tape Experts

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The six experts who the detective work on 18 tapes of erased White House Watergate tape have dismissed with thanks an admonition not to talk a while.

Nixon to Quit State Bar Unit California

By John Berthelsen

CRAMER, Sept. 10 (WP).—Former President Richard Nixon will resign from the California Bar Association and is giving up his right to practice in New York as well as his attorneys said here today.

Butler, the attorney, yesterday presented a letter to Seth Miller, the president of the California Bar Association at a session of the legal organization delegates to the two-day session voted, 347 to 189, to remove President Ford for his removal of Nixon.

Butler, at a press conference, denied that Mr. Nixon resigning because of pressure the bar, although the former president had met several with the Board of Governors of the California organization.

think it was simply the common that he would not be in the practice of law," Butler said. "The membership of the bar was not a matter of importance, and if there any possibility it was a source of irritation to anyone, best resolved by his resignation."

orders were given a statement that Mr. Butler "has been by Mr. Nixon" that the President will no longer practicing lawyer in California.

Mr. Butler's announcement the Board of Governors of the California Bar Association yesterday that a remote-controlled television and docking system failed to work on last month's Soyuz-15 mission.

Vladimir Shatalov, chief of cosmonaut training, said that the failure will not affect in any way the planned 1975 joint American-Russian mission. He emphasized that the systems tested during the Soyuz mission were different from those to be used on the joint flight.

Termination of the Soyuz-15 flight after failure to dock had prompted speculation that it had encountered problems that might affect the joint flight.

Mr. Shatalov discussed Soyuz-15 at a ceremony welcoming him and eight other cosmonauts to the Johnson Space Center for three weeks of training for the 1975 flight.

Soyuz-15 carried two cosmonauts who were scheduled to dock with Russia's Salyut-3 space station Aug. 27.

report circulating in San Antonio and elsewhere was that Nixon was depressed to the point of wandering aimlessly his estate, poring over of unopened mail and unkeep his mind on a com-

expose the cover-up last year after he was convicted in the Watergate burglary, called President Ford's action "a corruption and perversion of the criminal justice system." He said it looked like an extension of the cover-up.

But Bernard Barker, who was convicted in both the Watergate and Ellsberg break-in cases, termed the pardon for Mr. Nixon a "decent thing." The attorney for jailed defendant Jeb Stuart Magruder praised Mr. Ford for showing "political courage."

McCord, who seemed the angriest of those speaking out, said in an interview:

"Ford bypassed the whole system by taking the law in his own hands. It looks like a continuation of the cover-up. This pardon is no more appropriate than it was for the White House to offer me clemency during my trial."

Free Pending Appeal

McCord is free pending an appeal of his conviction on conspiracy, burglary and burglary charges. Barker, a Florida real estate man, told reporters in Miami:

"I believe it was the only decent thing that a man could do. I'm very happy that this action was taken, whether it means we will be helped or not."

He said he hoped the pardon would help influence the outcome of appeals pending for himself and Watergate co-conspirator Eugenio Martinez.

Magruder's attorney, James Bierhofer, said he was considering asking U.S. District Judge Sirica to reduce Magruder's sentence, which is a minimum of 10 months. Magruder, the former deputy director of the Nixon reelection campaign, pleaded guilty last year to obstruction of justice.

Attorneys for Herbert Kalmbach, Mr. Nixon's former personal lawyer, said they would file a reduction-of-sentence motion later this month that will take note of the pardon.

Mr. Kalmbach's co-counsel, Charles McNellis, said: "President Ford remarked that Mr. Nixon had already suffered enough. What defendant or his family doesn't suffer? It may well be that everyone in the federal prisons ought to inundate the White House with letters saying, 'My wife and family have suffered enough.'"

Lawrence Traylor, the U.S. government's pardon attorney, said he had received no pardon applications from convicted Watergate defendants.

However, Mr. Traylor, an official of the Justice Department, explained that federal rules prohibit anyone from applying for a pardon unless he has completed his prison sentence and been released for three years. Such pardons enable a person to clear his name and regain voting and employment rights.

He said the three-year rule did not govern Mr. Nixon's case because the former president was not an applicant. The powers of a president to pardon someone on his own initiative are virtually unlimited, he said.

Other convicted Watergate figures, or their lawyers, either declined comment or could not be reached.

Los Angeles Times.

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COURTESY CALL—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim (left) during White House meeting with President Ford Monday. Mr. Ford will address UN Assembly Sept. 18. In foreground are Henry Kissinger and his assistant, William Buffum.

Ford Studying Pardons for All in Watergate

(Continued from Page 1)

growing pressure to show "mercy" for other defendants.

J.P. terHorst, who resigned Monday as Mr. Ford's press secretary, said today he hoped that Mr. Ford would consider pardoning others in Watergate, and former Attorney General Elliot Richardson told newsmen that the President now has a responsibility, in light of his pardoning Mr. Nixon, to review the cases of other Watergate figures.

Yesterday, Mrs. John Dean, wife of the former Nixon White House Counsel who has just begun serving a one-year to four-year jail term for his role in the Watergate cover-up, said Mr. Ford should remember others embroiled in the affair now that he has absolved Mr. Nixon, Dean was a key figure in disclosing the cover-up.

It was when Mr. Hushen was asked for the President's reaction to Mrs. Dean's request that he said he was satisfied by Mr. Ford to say "the entire matter is now under study."

No Further Guidance

Although he said "I can give you no further guidance," he specified that pardons were being weighed for those already convicted in the Watergate investigations as well as those who may face trial in the future.

Mr. Hushen cautioned newsmen, however, against trying to "predict the results of this study."

Mr. Buchen told newsmen at a special briefing that the President himself was conducting the study of the pardon question.

Forty-eight persons so far have been accused of Watergate-related crimes and 29 of these have pleaded guilty or been convicted.

Five now are in prison and four others have served sentences.

In addition, 14 corporations have pleaded guilty to violating federal campaign finance laws in contributing to Mr. Nixon's reelection fund. All were fined.

The announcement of possible pardons for other Watergate defendants set off another wave of indignation on Capitol Hill.

Mockery of Equal Justice

Sen. Sam Ervin Jr., D-N.C., who headed the Senate's Watergate investigating committee, said: "I can't imagine that he would make such a mockery of equal justice under the law by pardoning men who undertook to steal from the American people the right to a free election."

House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okl., said that it could bring Mr. Ford more trouble with Congress, "I think it would be viewed as an abuse of presidential power."

Where would be stop? Would it mean that all politicians in trouble would be pardoned?

Assistant Senate Democratic leader Robert Byrd, of West Virginia, said new presidential pardons "would complete the cover-up of the cover-up."

Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott, of Pennsylvania, said the President should consider pardons for Watergate defendants even if they should do so or say nothing "that would interfere with the pending trials."

Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., said such a presidential action would put the President in trouble over "the whole field of amnesty."

Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., said he felt "it was a mistake about the Nixon pardon and I feel similarly about the others."

Another GOP Senator, Vermont's Robert Stafford, said: "I hope that after serious consideration the President will decide not to do it."

Mr. Ford's authorized announce-

ment of the pardons-for-all study was being viewed as "an effort to mitigate the accusations of 'double-standard of justice' leveled at him in the wake of the pardon of Mr. Nixon. Many legislators and newspaper editors said he was putting presidents 'above the law' in pardoning his White House predecessor in advance of any judicial proceeding."

The President Sunday stressed humanitarian reasons for his decision but this failed to satisfy many critics. An outpouring of telegrams continues to deluge the White House, running 6-to-1 against Mr. Ford's position, Mr. Hushen said.

Come Democrats in Congress sought yesterday to reopen formal impeachment proceedings against Mr. Nixon, but Rep. Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, declared that "impeachment is dead."

Very Upset

Mr. Rodino was said to be "very upset" about the pardon. But his statement, through an aide, that he had no intention of renewing impeachment proceedings put a damper on what some of his colleagues believed would be a way of completing a formal record of Mr. Nixon's wrongdoing as president.

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U.S. Press Continues to Voice Concern Over Nixon's Pardon

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (UPI).—Newspapers on both sides of the controversy about President Ford's pardon of Richard Nixon continued today to express editorial concern about its divisive effect on the nation.

The Corpus Christi (Texas) Caller said that "for the time being, at least, we are willing to believe that he chose the lesser of two evils." But the paper also commented that it "would be sad if it turns out that pardoning Nixon stirs greater and more divisive controversy than trying Nixon would have caused."

The Dallas Times Herald said Mr. Ford had "painfully rendered the right decision," but foresaw "much discussion about this presidential pardon."

The Tulsa (Okla.) Tribune, in endorsing Mr. Ford's decision, was unenthusiastic. "In balance," the Tribune said, "the pardon, although no one yet quite knows for what, may be just as well."

Seen 'Inevitable'

The San Francisco Chronicle, while conceding that a pardon would eventually have become "inevitable," said Mr. Ford had touched off an "eruption of conflicting opinions."

The Detroit News called the pardon a "correct" and "courageous" move.

The newspaper's stand came just two days after its former Washington bureau chief, J.P. terHorst, resigned as White House press secretary because of Mr. Ford's decision.

In an editorial entitled "A Tough Decision—And the Right One," the News praised Mr. Ford for acting to "prevent the nation from pursuing a broken man in a spirit of vengeance and hatred which, after the passion had subsided, would have left us all with a sense of shame."

The News said it respected Mr. terHorst's resignation as an act of conscience, but added, "We have here a conflict of consciences."

Obviously, the passionate expression of conscience is not in itself a final convincing argument," the newspaper said.

Mr. terHorst, who took a leave of absence from the News to join the administration of Mr. Ford, has returned to the newspaper to become a national columnist based in Washington.

The Miami Herald commented: "We are filled with a sense of outrage at the timing of the

pardon and its rationale." The action is "more likely to stir up a huge national debate than to calm any passions," it said.

The Salt Lake City Tribune, a one-time supporter of the former President, said that Mr. Ford, far from furthering the healing process, "has not only torn the bandages from the wounds, he even ripped out the sutures and then made a liberal application of salt in the wounds."

The New York Times, which yesterday called the pardon an affront to the Constitution and the American system of justice, today said that a "more divisive" and "distasteful outcome" of the Watergate affair "could scarcely be imagined."

More 'Controversy'

The Times added, "Mr. Nixon's stewardship in the office of president will be more open to controversy than ever before."

The New York Post said Mr. Ford's "precipitous action will stir a new, explosive national storm signaled instantly by the resignation of his own press secretary."

The Washington Post said in an editorial that the pardon was "nothing less than a continuation of a cover-up."

"By acting prematurely and abruptly," the Post said, Mr. Ford had "not added measurably to anything but Mr. Nixon's immediate ease of mind."

The Atlanta Constitution, which said Mr. Ford had "deceived his office" by granting a pardon, asked this question: "Why should subordinate go to jail for their Watergate activities or be tried for them when the 'top man' is pardoned?"

Pentagon Protecting National Guard Arms

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP).—The Pentagon has issued urgent orders directing that the firing mechanisms of M-16 rifles and other small arms be transferred from National Guard armories around the country to local police stations to discourage theft of the weapons.

Spokesmen said that the order calls for the transfer by Sunday. Weapons have been stolen from National Guard armories in a number of states. Over the July 4 weekend, burglars made off with about 100 M-16s, seven machine guns and other weapons from the armory in Compton, Calif.

Bible Study Law Out in Tennessee

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 10 (AP).—A judge has ruled Tennessee's Genesis Law unconstitutional. The law decreed that the biblical account of man's origin be spelled out in textbooks along with the theory of evolution.

Chancellor Ben Cantrell ruled yesterday that the law was an act "respecting the establishment of religion" and thus ran counter to the constitutional doctrine of separation of state and church.

The law, passed in 1973, evoked memories of the famous 1925 "Monkey Trial" in which John Scopes, a biology teacher, was convicted under a Tennessee law banning the teaching of evolution.

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Nixon Health Stories Doubted

(Continued from Page 1)

said: "It is common sense that serious allegations and accusations hang like a sword over our former president. Threatening him as he tries to reshape his

report circulating in San Antonio and elsewhere was that Nixon was depressed to the point of wandering aimlessly his estate, poring over of unopened mail and unkeep his mind on a com-

ert Klein, the former White House communications director and long-time friend of Mr. Nixon, said yesterday: "Yes, he's a bit and seems preoccupied. Sometimes he wanders conversation. But that's to be expected from a man who's through what he has. I think his health is good and I'm

sure his spirits are improved today."

Pardon a Relief, Valet Says

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Sept. 10 (AP).—Mr. Nixon's valet said yesterday that his boss was in good spirits and working on his papers. He said President Ford's pardon was "a big relief to us all."

The valet, Manolo Sanchez, was interviewed near the sprawling desert estate of Walter Annenberg, ambassador to Great Britain, where Mr. and Mrs. Nixon have been since Sunday.

Ford Reported to Have Asked Nixon for Revealing Statement

(Continued from Page 1)

and Justice Department officials. In Washington, Mr. Jaworski said that he had not been consulted about the pardon, only about how much time might elapse before Mr. Nixon might be assured of a fair trial, if indicted.

However, Mr. Becker reportedly informed Mr. Nixon and Mr. Miller that Mr. Nixon "very likely would be indicted" if no immediate pardon were forthcoming.

Ziegler at Talks

The question over Mr. Nixon's statement arose almost at the outset when the lawyers began their conference Friday morning at the Casa Pacifica, with Ronald Ziegler, adviser and former White House press chief for Mr. Nixon, participating.

Mr. Ziegler's concern over the depth and detail of what Mr. Buchen wanted Mr. Nixon to say about the criminal aspects of Watergate brought Mr. Nixon into the conference for more than an hour.

Mr. Nixon was reported to have reacted with a display of anger, embarrassing to some of the others in the room, when he received the proposed outline brought by Mr. Becker.

It was then, according to the source that Mr. Nixon termed it a "public confession of criminal guilt" and stated that he would not issue it in that form.

The debate over the statement was broken off temporarily and the less thorny question of custodianship of the Nixon White House documents and tapes was worked out, while Mr. Becker made a series of telephone calls to Mr. Buchen in Washington. Mr. Nixon signed the general pardon agreement late Friday.

Rhodesia Finishes S. Africa Rail Link

SALISBURY, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—Rhodesia's first direct rail link with South Africa was completed today, providing a major alternative to present outlets to the sea through Mozambique.

Work on the line was stepped up earlier this year after it became clear that the Portuguese intended to pull out of Mozambique, through which most of Rhodesia's exports and imports are now channelled. The 86-mile line runs from Rutenga to the border at Beit Bridge.

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Public, Press, Leaders Discuss Reform

Egyptians Talk of Political Parties' Return

CAIRO, Sept. 10 (AP).—Egyptians are engaged in a spirited debate on the return of political parties, abolished after the 1953 revolution that overthrew the monarchy.

In newspaper columns and meeting halls here and in the rural Nile Delta, politicians, intellectuals, students, workers and peasants have been mulling over reform proposals, including direct election of the president and vice-president. Now they are chosen by the National Assembly, subject to confirmation by referendum.

There also is discussion on a new role for the government-controlled but increasingly independent press.

Along with Egypt's attempt to overhaul its socialist economy through an economic liberalization policy and its rapprochement with the United States after seven years, the discussions indicate forthcoming change in the system.

President Anwar Sadat has tried to slow the process. Although he has made it clear he does not oppose political parties if the

public wants them, he has said that the confrontation with Israel should be resolved first.

Mr. Sadat touched off the debate last month when he issued a 7,000-word "working paper" on reform of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's only authorized political party. It has often been criticized as a "house of contradictions."

The speaker of the Assembly, Hafez Badawy, presented Mr. Sadat's views at a committee hearing held Sunday to discuss reform, newspapers said. After noting that Mr. Sadat had no objection to political parties, Mr. Badawy said:

"But we object to parties as long as war continues. We also object to any encroachment of 50

per cent minimum representation of workers and farmers in all political institutions."

Quota System

At the same meeting, former legislator Mohammed Abdel Shafat called for the abolition of the quota system.

There have been charges that the workers and farmers can be manipulated by small cliques, or "centers of power," Mr. Shafat told the committee that restoration of political parties would be the only safeguard against a return of "centers of power."

Many persons see the ASU, which was founded by Gamal Abdel Nasser in 1962 to mobilize public opinion behind him, as designed to blur issues and soften political confrontation. Party membership is required for most top and mid-level government jobs.

A speaker at the debate, novelist Youssef Idris, a Marxist, said the ASU was "artificial" and should not be reformed but abandoned.

"We should be fully socialist or fully capitalist and not a mixture of both as we are now," he said.

All Amin, the chairman of the Cairo newspaper Al Akhbar, which has been spearheading a campaign for reform, remarked that Mr. Idris confused Communism with Socialism, and said Egypt needed "Socialism with freedom" along European lines. Scholar El-Kalamawi, a professor at Cairo University, wondered "for whom political freedom was being sought? For people 70 per cent of whom are illiterate? Let's remove this stigma first and then talk about freedom."

Allies in Berlin Ban Rightists

WEST BERLIN, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—The three Western Allies here have banned the extreme rightist National Democratic party from forthcoming local elections, it was announced yesterday.

A decree published by Allied headquarters also outlawed all public activities of the small local branch of the NPD and its youth organization until after the March 2 elections.

Earlier this year, the NPD, regarded as neo-Nazi, applied for the first time to take part in Berlin elections. The party was represented in several West German state parliaments in the late 1960s, but won only four-tenths of 1 per cent of the poll in the November, 1973, national elections.

7 Nonaligned Nations Confer in Belgrade

BELGRADE, Sept. 10 (UPI).—Government officials of seven nonaligned countries today began discussing ways to coordinate economic cooperation in the Third World.

The group was given this task at the fourth nonaligned summit conference in Algiers last September. Algeria, India, Egypt, Indonesia, Guyana, Nigeria and Yugoslavia are represented at the weeklong meeting.



BOTTOMS UP—All this talk about nude bathing doesn't seem to bother Hortense, a 5,300-pound hippo, nor her 260-pound infant daughter Harriet at wildlife park in Irvine, Calif. If Hortense watches diet she'll grow up to look just like mommy.

N.Y.C. Hostage Police Shun Shibboleths

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—New York City's Police Department hostage-negotiating team, which goes against some old police shibboleths in combining psychology with firepower, is attracting the interest of police agencies across the country.

The squad was set up after the Munich massacre when Palestinian terrorists seized Israeli

athletes at the 1972 Olympics. Eleven Israelis, five Arabs and a policeman were killed. With 135 UN missions and diverse ethnic populations in New York, police here feared that the city could be the scene of problems unique in scope and complexity.

The approach has been to train 63 detective negotiators (including two women). "Every-

body's primary goal is saving the hostage," said Lt. Francis Bole Jr., 43, who heads the team. "Nobody fires unless you have to, to save someone's life."

Detective Harvey Scholtsberg, the department's practicing psychologist, added: "It's basically a team effort. Everyone knows his role and what he's doing."

Many inquiries

In recent months, the team's activities have drawn inquiries from 35 other law-enforcement agencies across the nation.

The detective negotiators are volunteers, specially chosen. They receive thorough psychological and physical examinations. Signs of high blood pressure bring automatic disqualification. The last thing the police want is a negotiator passing out under stress.

Among them the men speak 10 foreign languages, including Ukrainian and Lithuanian.

Several basic principles underline the approach. The negotiators are just one part of the police team at the scene. Final decisions are made by the field commander, and, in effect, the detectives act as his eyes and ears.

Discipline and control of firepower are absolute. No one fires unless the command is given and unless it appears that hostages' lives are about to be lost.

The New York hostage team does not even like to fire warning shots. They also have found that the sight of many shotguns, rifles and submachine guns pointed at a perpetrator emerging from a building with hostages can be enough to drive him back inside.

When shooting erupts, who fired the shots and the circumstances are promptly and calmly explained over walkie-talkies to all the men at the scene. There is anxiety enough in the situation, the police said, without it being fanned by police jitters.

Any policeman who voluntarily offers to go into the building or to exchange himself for a hostage usually is scheduled for a psychological test the next day. Such behavior, the police have found, can be an excellent cover for an officer with suicidal tendencies.

The last thing the police want is one of their own men with problems creating a worse situation. The men on the line are facing enough tough problems. The police simply will not exchange one of their own men for a hostage.

"If we go in and he doesn't send out a hostage, all we've done is strengthened his hand," Lt. Bole said. "When you put a cop in there, you've got somebody from the police family. Like it or not, it becomes subjective."

© Los Angeles Times

U.K., Guyana Set Deal for Sugar

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Sept. 10 (AP).—British Agriculture Minister Fred Peart headed home today with a provisional agreement to buy sugar from Guyana. Details of the pact were not immediately available.

Mr. Peart said an official announcement would not be made until the British cabinet gave approval to a new price worked out with Prime Minister Forbes Burnham.

Britain's sugar supply from Guyana had been cut to a trickle as the world price moved up to \$364 (950) per ton. A source said the British had offered Guyana \$120 per ton and Guyana countered with a price of \$240. The final price was expected to range around the \$290 mark.

Senate, Governor Primaries Conducted in 13 U.S. States

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP).—Thirteen states and the District of Columbia held primary elections today to select candidates for November's congressional and gubernatorial elections.

Most of the nine incumbent governors and five senators seeking new terms were expected to win easy renomination. Primaries were being held for either state or congressional posts in Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont and Wisconsin.

Republican Governor Melvin Thompson Jr. of New Hampshire and John Vandehoof of Colorado faced the most difficult primary fights but were favored to win.

Contest in New York Two major Democratic battles were in New York, where Rep. Hugh Carey and Howard Samuels were battling to run against GOP Gov. Malcolm Wilson, and in Massachusetts, where the winner of the contest between former state Rep. Michael Dukakis and Attorney General Robert Quinn will likely face GOP Gov. Francis Sargent.

Of the five senators seeking new terms, only Sen. Charles Mathias Jr., R-Md., had primary opposition. He was expected to defeat Dr. Ross Perot, a perennial conservative candidate. Senators Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., Edgar Domineck, R-Colo., and Gaylord Nelson, D-Wis., were unopposed for renomination. Both parties had primary fights for the seats of retiring Senators George Allen, R-Vt., Norris Cotton, R-N.H., and Edward Gurney, R-Fla.

In gubernatorial races, Mr. Wilson, who became New York governor when Nelson Rockefeller resigned last December, was unopposed for the GOP nomination. Six other states' chief executives were expected to win easy primary victories.

They were Democrats Reuben Askew of Florida, Marvin Mandel of Maryland, Thomas Salmon of Vermont, Wendell Anderson of Minnesota and Patrick

Britain Probing Report of Jordan Resale of Arms

LONDON, Sept. 10 (AP).—Britain is investigating reports that Jordan secretly sold British warplanes, tanks and missiles to South Africa and Rhodesia, the Foreign Office said today. Both countries are under embargo because of racist policies.

Official sources also said that Prime Minister Harold Wilson yesterday said Jordan's King Hussein would take a serious view of the situation if the investigations proved the reports were correct.

Britain maintains an embargo on military sales to South Africa because of its apartheid policy. It also observes a United Nations embargo on trade with Rhodesia, a colony which broke with Britain in 1965 over its racist policies.

A Foreign Office spokesman said two reported transactions were being investigated. Jordan was reported to have signed a contract in May to sell 100 British-built Hawk Hunter jets to South Africa, which in turn reportedly transferred them to Rhodesia.

Jordan also was said to have arranged secretly to supply South Africa with a sophisticated British missile system and nearly 50 British-built Centurion tanks.

Seoul Again Halts Protest on Japan

SEOUL, Wednesday, Sept. 10 (AP).—Riot police dispersed protesters converging on the Japanese Embassy today in continuing anti-Japanese disturbances.

About 10,000 demonstrators marched on the embassy, but were driven back by police firing tear gas. The demonstrators were protesting an alleged Japanese lack of cooperation in probing the circumstances of the Aug. 15 assassination attempt on President Chung Hee Park, in which Mrs. Park was killed. The alleged assassin, a Korean, lived in Japan.

The crowd again burned an effigy of Japanese Foreign Minister Toshio Kimura. He antagonized South Koreans by saying that he did not consider the Seoul government the sole legitimate government on the Korean peninsula.

Lacey of Wisconsin, and can Sargent of Massachusetts. Five Republicans and Democrats were running for November's congressional and gubernatorial elections.

In the District of Columbia, Mayor Walter R. A. Alexander and attorney Alexander were the leading candidates in the city's first election. Their Democratic battle was tantamount to a

4 States A To Amend Laws on R

By Lacey Fosbury

SAN FRANCISCO, (UPI).—Rape laws that badly reduce the potential of a woman at an attacker's trial have been introduced in four states last week. At least states are expected to legislate next year.

The four states, Michigan, Iowa and F the first to abandon practice that a woman must be proved to be convicted of rape trial, evidence woman's sexual history introduced to determine she was "chaste" or "If the evidence indicates the woman was 'unclean' judge instructed that they could infer that slight have consented alleged attack and to defendant, therefore, guilty.

The new laws reduce cautions on which evidence a woman's sexual history is introduced; in California, such evidence is nearly eliminated.

Victory for Feminists

While feminist group eucators were virtually in their support of defense and civil groups were strongly

The feminists said concept of rape had to present it as a crime, not of sex, but victim should not be victim's chastity.

Civil libertarians, on hand, have expressed that the measures, one in California, a defendant's right

The five other states expected to adopt similar laws next year are N Pennsylvania, Wash Kansas.

When signing the bill last week, Gov. I can called it "a landmark" said that "nine out of 10 do not even prefer cause they don't through the ordeal" testimony about their experiences.

M. Wankow Polish-American Writer, Is D

WARSAW, Sept. 10 (AP).—Polish-American writer, Wankowicz, 82, who was to go to jail by Poland's regime in 1964, died news agency PAP re

Mr. Wankowicz was spending the Polish in a trial that began 1964. The writer, a U.S. citizen, had Poland in 1960 after exile. He was convicted sentence was never as Mr. Wankowicz was respondent with the W in Italy in World War II. His book "Monte describing the battle of 1943-44 for Czeslaw famous abbey, in troops took part, had lated into several la

Robert C. Phoenix, Ariz., St Robert (Bobby) C surviving member of Keystone Kops, died Mr. Cox appeared in "one-act" in the he worked as Mac Keystone Studio.

Lady Kean Sydney, Sept. 10 Kean, 59, the wife of Governor-General Sir died yesterday afternoon.

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First Since Tito-Moscow Break

Yugoslavia Is Said to Uncover Covert Pro-Moscow 'Party'

By Dusko Doder

BELGRADE, Sept. 10 (WP).—Authorities are reliably reported to have uncovered a clandestine communist organization advocating Yugoslavia's return to the Soviet bloc.

Reliable sources said that about 10 persons allegedly belonging to the organization have been arrested in Montenegro, one of Yugoslavia's six constituent republics. They said that the leaders of the group are still large.

This would be the first time since President Tito broke away from the Soviet Union in 1948 that an illegal pro-Soviet organization has been discovered in Yugoslavia. The discovery is said to have caused considerable apprehension in government circles and is reportedly seen by some senior officials as evidence of Moscow's "duplicitous" and its covert effort to encourage anti-Tito elements in the country. According to the sources, the pro-Soviet group has been in contact with East European diplomats in Belgrade and with officials of a Soviet-supported Yugoslav Communist party in the city. A number of anti-Tito spies have been operating in recent years in Belgium.

Knowledge Denied
Asked last week about the reported arrests of pro-Soviet

Communists, Yugoslav officials said they had no knowledge about the matter. Yesterday, the answer was the same although on neither of the two occasions was the report explicitly denied.

Diplomatic sources here suggested that the current visit to Moscow of Edvard Kardelj, the senior Yugoslav official after President Tito, was connected with the Montenegro affair. Mr. Kardelj has been in the Soviet Union since Sept. 1.

The pro-Soviet group has organized itself as a new Yugoslav Communist party, according to the sources, and held its first "party congress" in the Adriatic city of Bar, in Montenegro, earlier this year. At that time, a "Central Committee" was elected. The "congress" is said to have adopted a party platform which included an explicit denial of the legitimacy of the Tito government since 1948.

Few Involved
It is believed that only a relatively small number of persons were involved in the organization and that most of them were disgruntled orthodox Communists who opposed President Tito's independent policies and his break with Stalin in 1948. The names of the organization's leaders were not known. The names of persons arrested indicate that no prominent Montenegrin Communists were involved.

The affair will undoubtedly have an impact on Soviet-Yugoslav relations, which have been described as "normal and friendly" in recent years. But the Yugoslav leadership appears determined not to play up the incident.

It is possible, according to some diplomats, that the Russians in fact did not provide any direct encouragement to the conspirators, who may have acted on their own.

Storm Damaged U.K. Corn Crop

LONDON, Sept. 10 (UPI).—An official of the National Farmers Union said yesterday that a week-end storm that lashed the southern part of the country seriously damaged Britain's corn crop.

"The corn that was left standing has taken such a battering that yields will not only be considerably reduced, but the whole operation of harvesting probably is going to be double in cost," David Lloyd said.

At least seven persons died Saturday in accidents caused by the gale.



ROYAL WINGS—Britain's Prince Charles at the controls of a Royal Navy helicopter about to take off for his first "dual control" flight as he started a three and one half month flying course Monday in Yeovilton, England. The Prince is a lieutenant in the Royal Navy and is already a qualified aircraft pilot.

3 OAS Nations Push Drive On Lifting Cuban Sanctions

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (NYT).—Three Latin American countries asked the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States yesterday to give early consideration to their proposal to remove the political and economic sanctions against Cuba.

The Permanent Council, consisting of ambassadors of the 23 active members of the OAS, was convened to hear a formal presentation of a note submitted by Colombia, Costa Rica and Venezuela and an accompanying draft resolution calling for discontinuance of the sanctions imposed in July, 1964.

The joint note asserted that since 1964 the international situation had "undergone profound changes," and it spoke of "an end to the cold war."

The three countries noted that the sanctions against diplomatic and trade ties with Cuba had been provoked in part by the "conduct of the regime" in Havana.

In 1964, the OAS concluded that the Cuban leadership had sponsored revolutionary movements and guerrilla activities in Latin America, particularly in Venezuela.

Yesterday's note contended that moves easing tension in the world "have opened the way to political pluralism" in the hemisphere and that a consequence of this should be the discontinuance of the sanctions. It also asserted that the embargo had not been very effective.

The draft resolution asked the Permanent Council to convene a meeting of OAS foreign ministers in Quito, Ecuador, on Nov. 11 to deal with the Cuban issue. The council planned to meet again Sept. 19 to debate the three-country proposals.

Thirteen Latin American OAS members have openly declared their desire to end the organization's sanctions against Cuba and at least two more have indicated that they would go along with the majority. Four members—Brazil, Paraguay, Bolivia and Chile—are believed to be opposed to lifting the embargo.

Tourism in Spain Drops

MADRID, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—The number of tourists who visited Spain in July this year dropped by 16.7 per cent compared to the same period last year.

Liberals Search for a Majority

Danish Stalemate May Mean New Election

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—A parliamentary confrontation this month on tax reforms and government spending cuts will determine whether Denmark is to have elections for the second time within a year.

Acceptance or rejection of the proposals, the subject of heated debate for several weeks between the minority Liberal government and most of the nine opposition parties, could also be decisive for Denmark's faltering economy.

Wage costs have been rising by 25 per cent a year, inflation is at an annual rate of between 15 and 20 per cent and the current balance-of-payments deficit is threatening to be double or even triple last year's figure of 3 billion kroner (about \$513 million).

In addition, banks are plagued with a liquidity crisis, a growing number of firms are facing bankruptcy and unemployment is above 4 per cent, more than three times last year's figure.

Move to Ease Imports
In an unpopular move in May to hold down imports, Premier Poul Hartling, whose Liberal party commands only 22 seats in the 179-seat Folketing (parliament), pushed through higher sales taxes on cars, cigarettes and liquor.

The ensuing parliamentary crisis brought the country to the brink of elections, but the Premier saved his five-month-old government by forging an 11th-hour compromise with five other right-of-center parties.

Denounced by the Socialist opposition as the "black compromise," the agreement obligated the governing Liberals and their new partners to carry through the tax and economy measures this fall.

The compromise also set off the biggest wave of political strikes since World War II. Labor peace was restored within a week, but the inevitable confrontation on the controversial reforms promised in the May agreement was only put off until summer.

Special Session
The debate comes to a head when the Folketing begins a special session on Thursday.

The government has proposed an income-tax reduction of 10 billion kroner (\$1.718 billion), about 15 per cent of direct tax revenues, to be financed equally by an increase in the value added tax from 15 to 20 per cent and budget savings which would cut deeply into the welfare system.

Mr. Hartling argues that the measures are necessary to fight inflation and boost exports.

Meeting last week the five opposition parties which supported

the May compromise—the Conservative, Center Democratic, Christian People's, Justice and Progress parties—approved the measures in virtually unaltered form and provided the government with a potential majority.

But Mr. Hartling, hoping for more widespread support, also opened talks with the opposition Social Democrats, the largest single party with 46 seats.

Enter Glistrup
The Premier, who did not want to sever his ties with the Socialist camp, was caught in a dilemma. If he cannot woo Social Democratic support, he will have to fall back on the right-wing Progress party, formed last year by anti-tax crusader Mogens Glistrup.

Mr. Glistrup, a tax lawyer who caught the public eye several years ago by revealing that he had brought his and his clients' income-tax rates down to zero through legal loopholes, went into the last elections in December on a platform of abolishing the income tax and abolishing the civil service.

This appealed to many disaffected voters and the Progress party emerged as the country's second largest, with 27 seats. Ostracized and ridiculed by most traditional party leaders, Mr. Glistrup played a pivotal role in May's crisis by throwing his support behind Mr. Hartling's sales-tax increases, thus saving the government at the last minute.

Two days later, the public prosecutor announced that a 143-page indictment would be handed down against the Progress party leader for alleged tax evasion. Although Mr. Glistrup claimed that the charges were politically motivated, they have reduced his value as a political ally.

Dropped From Talks
This week, Mr. Hartling dropped the Progress party from negotiations and added the Social Democrats. But Social Democratic leader and former Premier Anker Joergensen, opposed to such proposed cutbacks as an end to free medical care and reduced child subsidies, walked out of the talks. The government negotiators still hold out hope for agreement with the Social Democrats, but their task was made even more difficult.

Meningitis Toll Rises

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Sept. 10 (AP).—Fifteen deaths from meningitis have been reported in Sao Paulo, bringing the toll for September to 50. Nearly 600 have died and 2,200 have been hospitalized since July.

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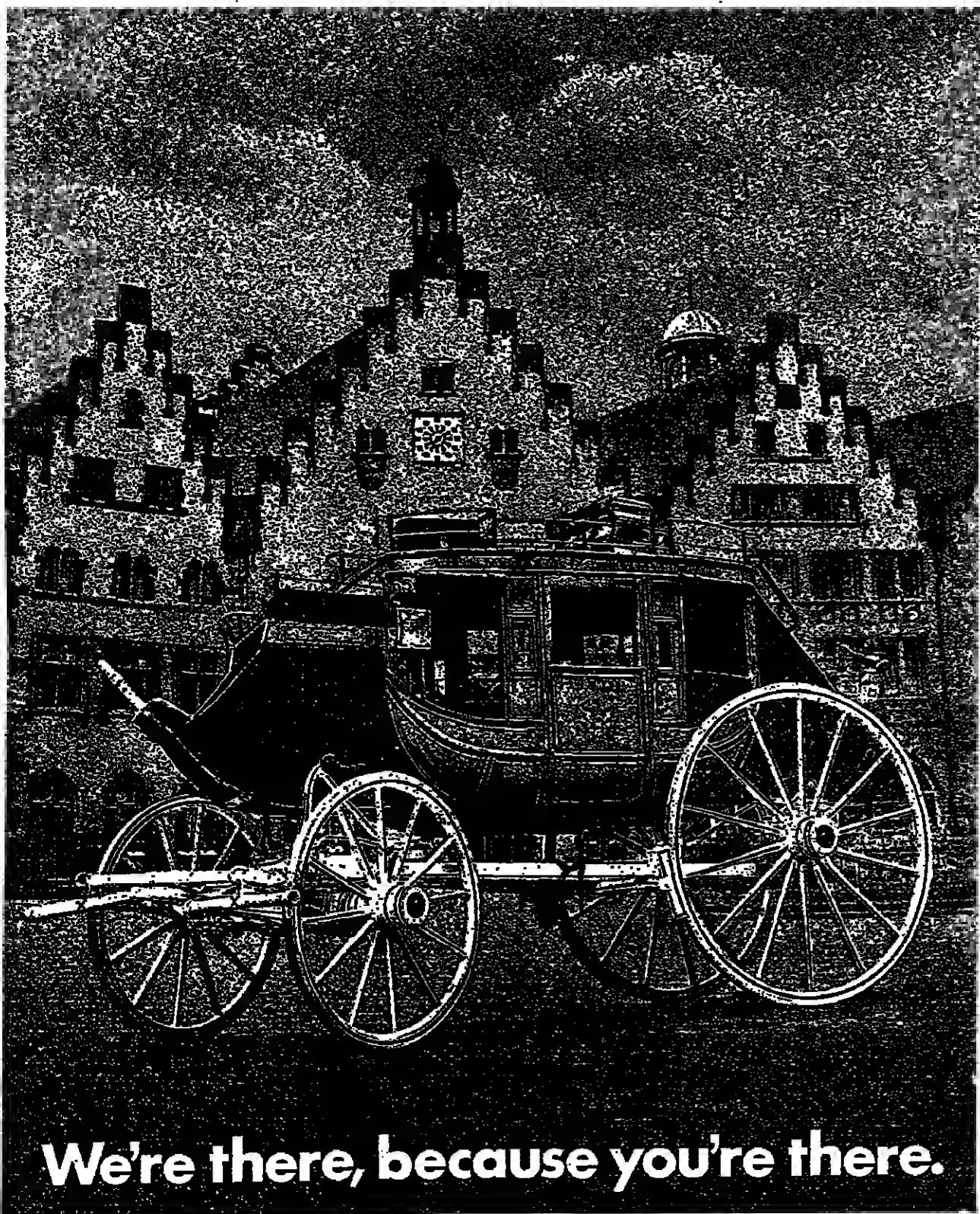
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A Question of Timing

The unhappy experiences of Algeria are being reenacted in Mozambique, albeit with some significant differences. The number of white "colons" is far smaller in the south-east African state than it was in the north; the move toward recognizing the independence of Mozambique came from a government set up by the military, rather than from a Charles de Gaulle who had won civil power and was pressing his solution on the military.

The weakness of clout among the whites of Mozambique led to a speedy collapse of their most critical action—the seizure of the radio station in Lourenço Marques. It also does not threaten a long or successful white resistance. But observers on the scene have blamed the rebellion—which can still pose problems for the new state—on the speed with which the government in Lisbon accepted the demands of the Frelimo, the leading independence movement in the colony.

It may well be that Mozambique's crisis would have erupted in any case; the whites would find it hard to accept a reversal of their status under almost any circumstances. But timing and pace are crucial factors in political life anywhere, as President Ford is coming to realize after his pardon of Mr. Nixon, and as the British are discovering in

the growing confrontation between the unions and the middle class.

The British situation is more complex than either of the two, because it is heightened by a tendency to lump a great many national problems—that are also global in scope—with class warfare, in a manner that would delight Marx but which is antithetical to the spirit of freedom and law that Britain has created over the centuries.

Nevertheless, the rise of vigilante groups and the vigilante spirit has been associated with successful labor demands forced to an issue by crippling strikes, as well as by acts of the Labor government (with respect to nationalization) that anticipated the majority the Labor party hopes to gain in the next election, rather than the shaky parliamentary position it now holds. Timing does not play a part in the British dilemma; the momentum of change by the government outruns its mandate; the momentum of vigilante resistance outruns the nature of Britain's present crisis.

The world has grown used to speed in these latter days—speed in communication, speed of technological advances, speed of change in manners, morals and laws. But the swift-moving vehicle that goes awry makes a greater crash than that which goes more slowly—and it seems time for a general application of the brakes around the earth.

Germany, Italy and \$2 Billion

German officials keep saying that they are neither Europe's bankers nor its schoolmasters. But the truth of the matter is that Germany alone has the financial resources to bolster the weaker European economies, and it is always the lender who sets the terms. The Germans last week lent Italy \$2 billion, which means that both countries have recognized the peril in which the Common Market stands and are proceeding to construct a defense.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Premier Mariano Rumor announced the loan at the little northern Italian town of Bellagio. Two days later Mr. Schmidt was off to Paris to review the matter with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. That is the emerging pattern: the basic work of renovating the Common Market is being carried on between the French and the Germans while they try to keep crises from sweeping the market's weaker members away altogether. When money is needed, the decision necessarily lies with the Germans. Through extremely successful trade policy, Germany has accumulated massive monetary reserves—currently about 2 1/2 times as large as those of the United States. The Italian loan shows the world how the Germans intend to use this formidable financial power.

Over the past year, as Italy's debts mounted, it was clear that the country was running out of credit abroad. Wages in Italy have risen very fast, and may now be higher than the country's economy can sustain. By last year, the average worker in manufacturing was earning, including fringes, \$3.75 an hour in Italy, compared with \$6.10 in this country and \$2.96 in Britain. The Italian government's budget was running a deficit of \$12 billion a year, a wildly inflationary force in an economy one-tenth the size of ours. The balance of trade was in the red at a rate of \$1 billion a month. Last spring, to curb that intolerable trade deficit, the government reluctantly imposed sharp restrictions on imports in violation of Common Market principles. Those restrictions had an immediate impact on suppliers in both France and Germany. At this point Germany began to hold out the possibility of a really big loan—but only if the Italian government first took steps of its own to restore stability.

Over the summer the Italians have put into effect a new series of taxes calculated to raise \$5 billion a year. True, the new revenues will cover less than half the budget deficit. But consider, merely as a comparison,

the jolt that an equivalent \$50-billion-a-year tax program would inflict on this country. In response to this painful but essential move toward internal balance, the German government came through with its massive loan.

The loan is hardly a give-away or a sentimental gesture. It is secured by Italy's gold reserves, it carries a substantial interest rate and, as Chancellor Schmidt observed, it avoids further import limitations on the part of a country that is one of Germany's best customers. But the loan also represents wise and careful use of Germany's new wealth in behalf of the economic security of Europe as a whole. It gives Italy time to work out with her Common Market partners, a plan for the longer future.

But even \$2 billion does not buy much time, at the rate at which Italy's position has been deteriorating. Even this aid will run only until sometime around the end of the year. Devaluation is the conventional remedy, but not necessarily the only one. The Common Market's troubles are not confined to Italy. Britain's trade balance is fully as bad as Italy's and, while Italian production is rising, Britain's is not. The upcoming British election in early October makes any great change of direction unlikely there, unfortunately, until at least mid-autumn.

For most Europeans—as certainly for Americans—there is going to be a clear reduction in standards of living over the coming year or so. There is no economic ledger-keeping that can avoid it. The only real question is how to share the burden. This sudden decline has taken us all by surprise, after a generation of rapidly rising prosperity. This reversal, however unwelcome, will not necessarily lead to catastrophe. It can be managed and overcome, by realistic citizens and competent governments. The danger, Chancellor Schmidt said in a recent interview, is that people in the industrial nations are accustomed to steady growth; the prospect that their incomes may at best remain static, perhaps for years, brings social unrest and political danger to democratic governments. But he also said that if France and Germany work together the Common Market should be able to generate the strength to help restore Italy and Britain to some degree of stability. As the loan to Italy suggests, the Europeans command great resources to help each other, and themselves.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Clemency for Nixon

One was perhaps a little hasty in stating that Gerald Ford was not a man of important decisions... he has just proved the contrary.

The clemency measure which he has suddenly taken in favor of his predecessor is an act of courage which will not render his life any easier; only 30 days after his arrival to power it has made him a great statesman.

To "whitewash" Richard Nixon at the very

moment when the campaign is about to begin for congressional elections on November 5 holds a number of certain risks.

On the eve of this decisive battle for his party and for his personal future, Gerald Ford has not hesitated before the idea that he could be irritating his adversaries and perhaps even some of his friends.

He has acted with a serenity and a dignity which give a new dimension to his personality.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 11, 1899.

PARIS.—The law under which Captain Dreyfus was condemned provides that the detention shall not be less than five nor more than ten years. The almost five years that he has already spent on Devil's Island will naturally be deducted and he will thus have to serve only an additional five years. The prison will not be like Devil's Island. The punishment is now chiefly a deprivation of liberty, but with no hard labor involved. Of course, there is always the appeal.

Fifty Years Ago

September 11, 1924.

CHICAGO.—Richard Loeb and Nathan Leopold Jr. were both sentenced today to imprisonment for life for the murder of 14-year-old Robert Franks. They were also sentenced to 99 years for kidnapping. Loeb and Leopold made no effort to conceal their joy over not being put to death. They laughed and chatted with the few persons in the courtroom. Certainly the appeal of Clarence Darrow, their defense attorney who pleaded irresponsibility, helped to sway the court.



Pardon Reveals the 'Real Ford'

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—President Ford would probably have been obliged to pardon Richard Nixon sooner or later. But by acting hastily, the President has shocked public opinion in a way bound to revive the worst Watergate divisions. The more so as the terms of the pardon were arranged by a small-time lawyer in an amateurish fashion wholly at odds with the large issues of public policy at stake.

The most casual acquaintance with the Watergate cover-up case shows why some kind of presidential intervention on behalf of Mr. Nixon was inevitable. The grand jury originally wanted to indict Mr. Nixon for his part in bribing witnesses, suborning perjury and obstructing justice. The six persons named him as an unindicted co-conspirator only on being advised that a sitting president could not be indicted.

Resignation cost Mr. Nixon that protection. The Watergate special prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, has repeatedly indicated that duty might oblige him to indict and try the former president.

Devastating

The trial of Mr. Nixon would have been a devastating experience. Mr. Ford felt—rightly, I believe—that it would not serve the national interest. So he determined to intervene even before an indictment was handed down. Given that determination, Mr. Ford had reason to move with some dispatch.

Mr. Jaworski was heading toward a trial of the former president and a large segment of public opinion was lining up behind that idea. The six persons already indicted in the Watergate cover-up—including former Attorney General John Mitchell and former White House aides John Ehrlichman and H.R. Haldean—are due to come to trial on Sept. 30.

Now that Mr. Nixon has been pardoned, they can argue that they too should get off scot-free. I don't think that argument is to hold water. It would truly be unfair to bring them to trial without letting it be known that the President intended to pardon Mr. Nixon for his role in the cover-up. So, fairness in effect, dictated a Sept. 30 deadline for the presidential action.

But Mr. Ford was late in seeing the need to move with dispatch. He allowed himself, before he had thought the matter through, to tell his press conference of Aug. 28 "I think it is unwise and untimely for me to make any commitment" until "legal process has been undertaken" against Mr. Nixon.

When he did see the need to decide quickly, the President acted in a hasty, amateurish, hole-in-the-corner fashion.

Instead of preparing the country for the turn-about, he sprung the news suddenly on a sleepy Sunday morning. It looked almost like a replay of Mr. Nixon's favorite tactic of government by bombshell, and nothing could have been better calculated to produce the enormous outpouring of indignation which now dominates the organs of public opinion.

Moreover, Mr. Ford entrusted the negotiations for the pardon to Philip Buchen, the White House counsel and an old friend, who is obviously way over his head in handling presidential business. Mr. Buchen concluded the arrangement for the President without bothering to learn the status of the various investigations being conducted by Mr. Jaworski into the doings of the President and his friends. Thus Mr. Ford has given a blind, blanket pardon without even knowing what horrors might have been committed by Mr. Nixon by his pal Bebe Rebozo.

Furthermore, Mr. Buchen did not extract from Mr. Nixon as terms of the pardon any serious acknowledgment of wrongdoing. On the contrary, the statement issued by Mr. Nixon in San Clemente merely gives the impression that he may have been a shade underhanded in running down the Watergate burglary—not that he was part and parcel of the conspiracy.

Finally, the arrangement negotiated for the handling of the Nixon tapes and papers is virtually useless. While Mr. Nixon doesn't get full possession immediately, the Watergate prosecutor will have to go into the courts to use the material, material which belongs to the people of this country.

The upshot is a feeling of the

worst suspicions. Indeed, the simplest explanation of what happened is that there was some sort of pre-established fix all along—an arrangement whereby Mr. Ford, in effect, promised a pardon in return for the Nixon resignation. Even those not disposed to such ugly interpretations now wonder what the word of Mr. Ford really means. It is perhaps one of the consolations of this whole affair that the President is now seen for what he is—an ordinary pol who cannot be deeply trusted, even if he does make his own breakfast.

Supertankers: A Giant Threat

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON.—Supertankers are the biggest moving things ever built by man, and also the most dangerous. So says Noel Mostert, persuasively, in "Supership," a book as enthralling as it is important.

Oil supertankers range from 300,000 to nearly 600,000 deadweight tons, with much bigger ones on the way. In 1974, the biggest tanker was a mere 18,000 tons. The mind's eye blinks: a 400,000-tonner is as long as four football fields.

Supertankers (soon there will be 1,000 in service) have a record of structural failures because the ships have grown faster than has knowledge of how to cope with the stresses created by putting enormous cargo weight in huge hulls. But stress is not the only danger. Supertankers wear out fast. This is because they are too expensive to keep idle (a 300,000-tonner can cost \$80 million to build) and they can produce a \$5-million profit on a single voyage.

After five years—if they survive without accidents—they are apt to be structurally and mechanically unreliable. And the accident rate is soaring. In 1971, more than a million tons of shipping were lost, equivalent to one-sixth the loss in the Atlantic in 1942, the worst year of submarine warfare. Between 1969 and 1970, when 50,559 tankers operated, there were 12,578 tanker accidents.

Many accidents involve ships flying "flags of convenience"—ships registered in nations with lax standards of fitness for ships and crews. (Liberia has—on paper—the world's largest merchant marine.) Only stringent surveys can detect hull and tank faults. But a 300,000-tonner has approximately 3 million square feet of plates and 267 miles of riveting in its tanks.

Rickety Ships

The men who buy new tankers often pay them off and wear them out quickly, then sell the rickety ships to lease establishments—and even less scrupulous entrepreneurs. So the original owners cut corners in construction. Many supertankers have a single propeller and a single rudder, which makes them vulnerable to disablement, and hard to maneuver at the slow speeds used in congested traffic. Many used to have double bottoms which do not have double bottoms which protect against major leaks. Many have only one high-pressure boiler. If it fails, electronic gear fails, and the ship becomes like a drifting iceberg—an "oilberg."

Supertankers are most dangerous to those on board—when empty. Oil puddles in the cavernous tanks produce a deadly volatile gas which can explode at the slightest spark (e.g., static from a rayon shirt), rolling back hundreds of feet of deck like the lid of a can of sardines. There are more than a dozen such explosions a year. Not surprisingly, insurance now amounts to as much as 54 per cent of supertanker operating costs.

But no insurance policy can cope with the most crucial fact about a loaded tanker: as Mostert says, "shipwreck, once feared principally by those on board, has become in our time the more genuine dread of those on shore." We have not yet but almost cer-

tainly will experience a whopping oil spill. The leak the Santa Barbara oil drilling rig, although dire was, relatively, a thimbleful of oil. And remember, the I Canyon, which wrecked, loaded, on the coast of B in 1967, was a little 120,000-ner.

But worse than even supertanker wrecks that coming is the cumulative loss from routine leaks, and dumpings of oily sludge, than half the world's annual consumption—nearly 3 tons—moves in tankers with up-to-date of 2 million tons into the sea during operations.

How We Learn

We know very little about the history of oil in ocean how toxic oil is, or how it distributes it through the water that covers two-thirds of the globe. A world short of oil can ill afford to learn answers by poisoning the southern ocean—that sup significant amount of the protein. But as Mostert's book is about new ships, reefs and gear, vices, greed and ignorance also is about a modern view of hubris reflected in technological audacity, the assumption that we know and can will of the consequences of our actions.

Mostert's book is a superb venture story, especially concerning the ancient terrors of southern ocean. Like "Lord Joseph Conrad's classic story the sea, "Supership" or foreboding, a sense of fatal fate. And "Supership," "Lord Jim," is not fiction.

Letters

A 'Blackwash'

While the black American ego might need a little bolstering after generations of "White Supremacy" myths, I strongly suspect that Professor Williams' "BITCH" exam ("Blacks Outscore Whites or New U.S. IQ Test," IHT, Sept. 4) is hardly more than a fancy placebo which, in the final socio-psychological analysis, may prove as dangerous to the black man as the KKK.

"Bimodal curves" and "moderator variables" aside, one need not be an armchair Marxschican to see that the BITCH exam—Black Intelligence Test of Cultural Homogeneity—is a blackwash. An intelligence exam in which a total of 94 out of 100 test questions require knowledge of black slang is not only "biased" in favor of the black American culture, but also suggests that the black man is only intelligent by black standards and, worse still, that his intelligence is invalid outside the limits of the black ghetto—a grave injustice to black intellect, indeed.

An IQ or intelligence quotient is only relevant insofar as it measures the individual's intelligence with respect to the standards of the individual's society. In an integrated American society in which the white man is in the majority, a test such as Professor Williams' is meaningless, unless the psychologist proposes to keep the black man forever locked in the ghetto. Williams might have meant well when he devised his little quiz, but the civil rights struggle to date has been fighting segregation and aiming at a mark

far higher than a mere number on an IQ test.

CHARLES REDDIE.

Study in Irony

The headline juxtaposition is always such a study in irony, a little story in itself, telling the real story.

"Ford Gives Nixon Full Pardon," and "Battered Survivor Canyon Fall." How can we sum it all up? The signature of an sage. A crafty man survives his stupidity, and a stupid man survives his craftiness.

America is indeed a great nation, producing two such men who know that the finest steel has to go through the hottest canyon and the most "regretful error" before it can "make a buck" and plunge to the bottom of dubious recognition. Maybe they would have let me back in the country "without conditions" if I had run a motorcycle into a mountain or obstructed justice instead of refusing to kill the gentle Vietnamese.

R.N. RYAN.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Quit on Principle

TerHorst's Act Shows Integrity Still Exists

By David S. Broder

AUSTIN, Texas.—By resigning on principle over President Ford's pardon of his predecessor, White House Press Secretary J.P. TerHorst has done as much to restore confidence in the integrity of public officials as he has to weaken the administration in which he served so briefly but so well.

The news of his resignation, which came at the start of the Southern Governors' Conference here, brought an odd combination of pleasure and sadness. Sadness, at the loss of this most amiable and professional journalist from the critical and difficult role of White House press secretary.

But pride and pleasure that this colleague had not hesitated to quit his job, rather than attempt to explain or justify a decision with which he strongly disagreed.

Misguided Sense

There have been so many good men and women who have rationalized their way past such fundamental disagreements in the past two administrations and stayed silent out of a misguided sense of loyalty or an irrational belief that their service was so valuable they were not free to be themselves.

Many were lawyers, who have a talent for such rationalization, but some were journalists-in-government, who are perhaps more inventive in such matters than members of most other professions.

But TerHorst was not playing that game, and, if you will forgive my bias, my hat is off to him—the more so because I personally disagree with him on the merits of the pardon decision.

I am not offended by the grant of pardon to Richard Nixon, because it seems to be the essentially a matter of no great public significance what happens to Richard Nixon, private citizen.

The actions which he has admitted and the others with which he might be charged were peculiarly the crimes of a public official—the gross abuse of presidential power. What was critical from the view of the public interest was that he be removed from the exercise of that power, in a fashion that made it plain our Constitution and our sense of public morality would not tolerate such behavior.

That was done—for reasons simply detailed in the impeachment report which the House accepted by near unanimous vote. And we should not underestimate

the significance of Mr. TerHorst's resignation.

It demonstrated something vital importance that we had known until then: that the people of the Constitution and of opinion was great enough to force the removal of our highest official, even in the face of the provisions of a fired term office.

That lesson will not be lost to Mr. Nixon's successors in presidency, nor on the his books.

What happens to Richard Nixon as a private citizen, seems to be a secondary question—which can well be put aside by act of executive clemency, out of consideration for his out of a belief that the public interest is not served by a "dusted rascal" of his class.

If one believes that punishment must have some justification, it is hard to see what ends would be served by Mr. Nixon's being ed or fined. Is it likely to change his behavior in the future?—he will never again be in a position to abuse the public trust likely to deter others from such action? No—the real concern was the spectacle of being forced out of office in term by the judgment of a people and their representative in Congress.

Pointed Questions

But despite my own view of the issue, I can admire those who feel as Mr. TerHorst did. They want to face themselves, face their peers and, perhaps most importantly, face their children. Cause it is the young people are raising the most pointed questions about the rule of law being ignored by the people of the former president.

Just hours before TerHorst's resignation became public, a Texas and her husband, a law professor, were expressing their dismay at Mr. Ford's action.

"How do I go into court tomorrow and sentenced someone for offenses a lot less serious than what Mr. Nixon did?" he demanded.

"How would you like to go to a law school class, have to do?" his husband answered. But they cannot ignore. And the fact the man who was disgraced, the President's answers he gave to the question of why he was resigning, on principle, across the country like a breeze.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman: John Hay Whitney
Co-Chairman: Katherine Graham, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
Publisher: Robert T. MacDonald
Editor: Murray M. Weiss
Managing Editor: George W. Bates
Roy Koper, Assistant Managing Editor

International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 12,500,000 F.
R.C. Paris no 12 2115, 21, rue de Berli, 75330 Paris Cedex 02.
Tel.: 42-34-20. Directeur: Walter T. Dreyer.
La Direction de la publication: Walter T. Dreyer.
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Special Report in Senate

Most U.S. Fertilizer Aid Said Be Going to South Vietnam

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (WP). — Vietnam is to get about 80 percent of the fertilizer purchased by the U.S. government this year for overseas use, according to a study of U.S. role in the world food

released the report of his Select Committee on Nutrition yesterday. Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., said that "considerations" would dominate U.S. food

responding to the staff findings about shipments of fertilizer to Indochina, an official of the U.S. Agency for International Development said it was "likely" that the figures were "complete" for the current year. He confirmed that half of the 700,000 tons of fertilizer shipped abroad under government assistance program was earmarked for South

garia Celebrates Socialist Anniversary

IA, Sept. 10 (UPI). — Bulgaria yesterday celebrated the anniversary of its Socialist Revolution with President Todor Zhivkov and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev taking the lead in a military parade. Zhivkov, along with Communist party and government officials, watched the one-hour parade from the Georgi Dimitrov Stadium in Sofia Square.



Sen. George McGovern

this period, the staff study reported, the United States sent 355,500 tons of fertilizer to South Vietnam out of its total fertilizer assistance of \$31,000 tons.

According to an AID official, South Vietnam has received a "large amount" of fertilizer this year. He said that 45 per cent of the rice planted in that country is of a high-yield variety which requires large amounts of chemical nutrients.

The staff report, which was based on hearings in the Senate June 19 to 21, asserted that South Vietnam is scheduled to get 106,000 tons out of the 180,500 tons purchased by the United States so far. Cambodia is scheduled to get 10,000 tons and the rest will go to Pakistan, Bangladesh, Kenya, Guatemala, and Honduras.

A problem faced by AID, according to the report, is that government buying of fertilizer for overseas programs is restricted because of shortages here.

Nation Urged to Shift to Humanitarian Approach

Politics in U.S. Food Aid Plan Assailed

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (NYT). — A staff report for the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition criticizes the use for political purposes of a large part of declining foreign food aid and calls on the United States to take the lead at the upcoming World Food Conference in efforts to alleviate human suffering.

"A review of the U.S. food effort shows not only that it is shrinking but that in the struggle over short supplies, political concerns have taken high priority," the report issued yesterday said.

The report, summing up testimony by panels of experts at three days of June hearings on world food problems, also calls for U.S. cooperation in an international system of grain reserves and increased aid to improve food production in poorer countries.

In a preface, Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., chairman of the committee, criticized what he called "the unyielding official position of the Department of Agriculture."

He said that he would introduce a resolution in the Senate requiring U.S. representation at the World Food Conference, scheduled for Nov. 5-10 in Rome, "worthy of the moral and economic position of our nation."

The conference, proposed by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and sponsored by the United Nations, will bring together representatives of about 130 countries.

A spokesman for the Department of Agriculture said that officials would withhold comment until they had had a chance to

study the report. However, he cited the text of an address by Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butts at a State Department meeting on the conference.

In his text, Mr. Butts, who will head the U.S. delegation in Rome, said that the United States would make a "firm commitment" on food aid and was prepared to discuss "an appropriate overall reserve target level."

Mr. Butts reminded representatives of nongovernmental organizations attending the meeting that \$1 billion had been budgeted for food aid this fiscal year, an amount that is expected to buy less than the \$800 million spent by the United States for that purpose in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1974.

He also indicated that he would continue to insist that each participating country in an international system be free to determine how it would maintain its share of grain reserves.

Left in Private Hands In the United States, he said, he would insist that the function of holding reserves be left in private hands.

Experts testifying at the Senate committee's June hearings called for a system of reserves to be built up by the government in good years to guard against scarcity in years of poor production.

Arab Summit Summons

CAIRO, Sept. 10 (Reuters). — Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad has formally invited Arab heads of state to attend a summit conference in Rabat on Oct. 26, a league spokesman said here.

tion. Sen. McGovern reiterated that view in his report, saying: "In reality, a reserve in private hands is no reserve at all. It is, indeed, precisely the same market mechanism that has produced the situation we face today."

U.S. stocks of grain had been reduced by heavy foreign buying when this summer's drought brought predictions of sharply reduced corn harvests.

The report for the Senate committee said that about \$1.4 billion would be needed to maintain food aid at last year's level, which was about half that of the year before.

"As the initiator of the World Food Conference, the United States should set an example," it said. "U.S. food aid should be increased, not maintained at current levels or reduced."

Record-Breaking Jet Delays Return Flight

LONDON, Sept. 10 (AP). — The attempt of the record-breaking Blackbird spy plane to fly from Britain to Los Angeles in about four hours has been delayed at least 24 hours for routine maintenance, the U.S. Air Force said today.

The Lockheed SR-71, which set a New York-to-Britain record of one hour, 55 minutes and 42 seconds on Sept. 1, had been scheduled to fly back tomorrow, but a spokesman said that it would probably go on Thursday.

He said that the flight engineers wanted to be sure the plane was "in A-1 condition" for the flight after being on display all last week at the Farnborough International Air Show.

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PARIS FILMS

Another Original By Buñuel

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, Sept. 10 (UPI)—The cinema with its projection of contrasting images and sudden shifts of scene is by technique ideally suited to unreality, to the nightmarish. Perhaps that is why it is so impressive when the master surrealist, Luis Buñuel, is in charge.

With his latest film, "Le Fantôme de la Liberté" (at the Émirage, the Montparnasse-Palé, the Concorde and the Clichy-Palé), he has delivered—at the age of 74—another violently original motion picture. In its prologue a Goya canvas is animated during the Napoleonic occupation of Spain, and its final shot is of a police raid on the Paris zoo of today. It presents the topsy-turvy modern world perhaps as viewed by an astonished ostrich.

Its incidents are all of fantastic coloring and each ends with a surprise, the general effect being that of a collection of Poe fables with O. Henry endings. A dirty old man slips a packet of photos to a little girl in the park. Her parents are horrified when they find that they are postcards of historical monuments. A young woman, speeding to the bedside of an ailing relative, stops overnight at a country inn. There, a group of monks promise to pray for the recovery of her relative and invite her to join them in a poker game in



Monks playing poker in "Le Fantôme de la Liberté," directed by Luis Buñuel.

which holy medals are chips. A frantic masochist insists on being whipped in public, but he has equipped himself with a plastic shield. A mass killer who has machine-gunned his victim from the Montparnasse tower is acquitted and congratulated.

The guests at a party are seated on toilets in the drawing room, but must retire to cubicles to dine alone. There is a thorough search for a child who has not been lost. A police chief receives a telephone call from his dead sister, bidding him to come to the cemetery at midnight and learn the mystery of death. He enters

the family tomb and finds a telephone beside her coffin but is arrested by the guardian as a madman.

The rush of strange visions and bizarre situations, related only by their absurdity, is inexhaustible and unending in high imagination and savage wit. The only brief letdown is a bit about a school for stupid cops, a sequence that might have strayed from Laurel and Hardy. Its inclusion may have malice, striking at foolishness elsewhere. The thing shimmers with a dazzling brilliance. It is Buñuel at his best.

"Péché Véniel" (at the Normandie) has been directed by Salvatore Samperi, author of the delightful "Malicia," and Laura Antonelli and Alessandro Momo are its stars. But this reunion proves deceptive because all we get is a flavorless second baking of the earlier entertaining sex comedy.

Any film that begins with a man trying to kill a dog is off to a bad start. In this introduction and in many scenes that follow both Samperi's gift for saucy innuendo and sense of what is funny appear to have failed him. The theme—once more that of a precocious boy bound on seducing a girl some years his senior—remains acceptable in theory, but its treatment on this occasion is clumsy. The course of the illicit romance—the youth would make

love to his sister-in-law—trots heavily at a tired pace. The co-stars are among the most engaging of recent screen personalities, and their presence alleviates the boredom in as far as that is possible, but they can shine only dimly. They deserve better material.

*** The heroine of "Les Sœurs de Glace" (at the Émirage, the George-V, the Paramount Odéon and the Moulin-Rouge) seems to have escaped from Polanski's "Repulsion," having a like mania for knitting men who lay hands upon her. This deranged strain leads an innocent, though feral, cat, a long but not very interesting chase.

Though Alain Delon is starred, he has been consigned to the role of the madwoman's lawyer-confidant, a part usually allotted to a bewhiskered elder. Claude Brasseur is the eager, daredevil lover, an assignment more suited to Delon, while Mireille Darc is the homicidal heiress with ever-ready razor and makes of her an alluring fury.

*** Pierre Grimblat's "Dites-le Avec des Fleurs" concerns a former Nazi who, haunted by his conscience, has married a lunatic obsessed with horticulture, and he lives with her and their idiotic children in a spooky Riviera mansion. A glibborn thriller, one may anticipate its moves but unexpected suspense

was imposed the other evening at its showing at the Français. The sound track faded to reduce its dialogue to inaudible whispers. The audience protested, the projection was discontinued and the spectators refunded their money. One doubts that an inspection of its first reels will entice anyone to see its remaining footage.

MUSIC IN LONDON

The Deceptive Ethel Merman

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Sept. 10 (UPI)—I didn't introduce all the greatest songs ever written. Ethel Merman told the capacity house at the London Palladium last night, "but I introduced a helluva lot of them."

An accurate enough statement, but too modest. Those who had just heard her run through "Doin' What Comes Naturally," "I Got Rhythm," "Anything Goes," "Everything's Coming Up Roses," "Bide With Me," "I Get a Kick Out of You," and "Blow, Gabriel, Blow" would probably agree that in a glorious career extending over 45 years she did more than just introduce great songs. She made them.

In doing so she also made them hers. What defines the Merman legend is the fact that every one of those songs, and a dozen more that she sang in a 65-minute set, is indelibly associated with Ethel Merman. They may have been written by George Gershwin, Irving Berlin, Cole Porter, Richard Whiting, Jule Styne and many more excellent composers, but by the time Ethel Merman had shaped and refined and perfected her projection of them, they were hers, and pretty much hers alone.

An Actress She is a deceptive artist. To think of her simply as an uninhibited, exuberant belter is to

miss the point. She is essentially an actress, and a great one. She projects not a song, but a character, and all her devices—the raucous voice, the impeccable enunciation, the rock-solid rhythm, the play of gesture, movement, stance and facial expression, the pacing and the timing—are all employed in the evocation of situation and character. And it is the character that one takes to heart and remembers, not the melody.

This was Miss Merman's first London appearance since an engagement at the Talk of the Town 10 years ago. As the house rose to applaud her at the end, she said: "This has been one of the most memorable evenings of my life," and Ethel Merman, goodness knows, has many memorable evenings to look back upon.

During Ballads

It must also have been one of the most trying. There were times in the ballads—"Someone to Watch Over Me," for instance, or "They Say That Falling in Love is Wonderful"—when it was difficult to determine whether a certain quaver in the voice was properly attributable to the emotional tensions of the occasion or to her years of experience in penetrating to the heart of a type.

But there could be no doubt at the end, when she stood alone before the curtain, an enormous



Ethel Merman songs we

bouquet in her arms, a quaver in her voice as she ended the standing ovation, product of theatrical dev-

She had just topped off of singing with "The Business Like Show" and the Palladium audience knew it, too—that she completed a unique definition of what show business ultimate professional sentiment, is all about.

DINING OUT IN ITALY

The Disappearance of the Family Restaurant

By Naomi Barry

ROME (UPI)—The family restaurant which for generations has been one of the joys of France and Italy is vanishing not for lack of customers but for lack of families. Even when papa and mamma are still at it, they can't convince their kids that togetherness is worth all the hard work.

Archimede is that rarity of a family-run restaurant with a future. It represents a single

Mosque-Church In Spain to Hold Muslim Rites

CORDOBA, Spain, Sept. 10 (AP)—The 12-century-old mosque-cathedral of this Andalusian city will reopen to Muslim religious ceremonies Friday for the first time since 1338.

The occasion will be a five-day Muslim-Christian convention opening today with hundreds expected from a number of Arab countries.

The convention will discuss present-day problems facing the Muslim religion.

The mosque-cathedral, one of the best preserved Arab buildings in non-Arab countries, was a mosque between from 785 to 1239 when it became a cathedral. It was not known whether the building would be further used for Muslim worship after the convention.

generation. Everybody is young. The genealogical structure consists of Bruno Lucet, his wife, his sister, his wife's brother, his sister's husband and another brother may join forces when he finishes his military service.

This dedicated group took over the century-old Archimede four years ago and pepped it up into one of the most popular small restaurants of Rome.

A little miracle on the menu is the succulent flower of the month, a year. The yellow blossoms, which must be picked at dawn, are stuffed with a fillet of anchovy and a cube of mozzarella, dipped into a light batter, and deep-fried. Some customers start with two as an opener and frequently reorder so many that the second course goes by the board.

Crisp Nibble The splendid vegetarian frittata of Archimede is an assortment of large succulent flowers, the succulent itself cut into mushrooms and omelette (ovals of buffalo cheese the size of robin's eggs). The cheese emerges from the hot oil as a delicious hlob and the matchstick-sized succulent become a crisp nibble. Artichokes and tiny cauliflower also adapt well to this Italian equivalent of Japanese tempura. Since tempura was introduced to Japan by European traders, the link is probably close.

According to Bruno, the secret of a good deep-fry is plenty of clean peanut oil, changed daily. Bruno for years was a waiter at Forno, the Roman restaurant whose reputation was made with

deep-fried artichokes called *Carciotti alla griglia*.

The Archimede pasta is homemade by the women. Wife Vincenza and sister Maria daily produce pounds and pounds of fresh tagliatelle, ravioli, cannoli, fettunche and a house specialty—gnocchetti di potato the size of marbles.

Two year-round dishes, much appreciated, are pasta e ceci and *pasta e fagioli*. Short stubs of pasta and chick peas in one, pasta and white beans in the other are combined into highly seasoned soups so thick that the spoon almost stands upright. They are presented cold in summer and hot in winter and are regarded by those who can afford them as soul food for all seasons.

The family is fanatical about fresh merchandise. Fish are put a day out of the Tyrrhenian Sea. Sole and capers proved to be a most pleasant combination.

Hans From Abruzzi

From relatives in the nearby Abruzzi, the restaurant gets its house salami, lamb and goat cheese called *cacciatore*. The coffee is rushed from the neighboring coffee bar, the most celebrated in the city, on the Piazza S. Eustachio.

The awning terrace gives out onto the tiny Piazza del Caprettari, which has remarkably little traffic. There is the Church of S. Eustachio with the head of a stag on the roof, the Palazzo Cenci, the cupola of S. Luca by Borromini. The Pantheon is a few steps around one corner, and the Palazzo Madama, where the Senate meets, around another. The proximity of the latter has

made the senators regular of Archimede.

ARCHIMEDE, Piazza Pretoria 78 (S. Eustachio). Tel. 561810 and 505451. Mondays. Average price 5,000 lire.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 10

This is how The Times critic rates new

The Black Godfather and produced by John another in the genre exploitation movies, a Sayre. In it a clever operator (Red Perry) of the organized or neighborhood neighborhood. Sayre says: "Determine a powerful white drug the turf, Mr. Perry and unleash a lot of bullets such pious statements essence of our struggle pendence." The black hoods ice each other flagging enthusiasm; the blacks do enjoy the humiliation. The movie because so much of it requires the character messages to and from other. The performer too bad, but the karate gible."

Thousands of Die as Cognac Pours Into It

COGNAC, France, Sept.

Thousands of dead fish ported floating in the river below Cognac. For eau de vie, cognac forms of alcohol during the river from the Mart distillery following a fire there last Friday.

The fire destroyed 1 rebs of cognac and caused new covering hundreds yards, to be poured into where authorities say practically reduced the content of the water.

The smell of eau de vie ing far into the country, the river, where the settled, moving no man few hundred yards per t to lack of rain in the

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Experts Warn of Chaos
f Economic Ills Persist

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Sept. 10 (HTT) — A group of distinguished university economists and commercial bankers issued a strongly worded warning today of a "catastrophic" breakdown in the world economy if governments fail to act "vigorously" to cope with inflation, unemployment, the increased cost of oil and the stability of banks trading in the international financial market.

Warning that "as the strain of economic dislocation mounts, the amount of good will be sacrificed to narrow national advantage," experts said that a "new derangement is required" to maintain "order in the world economy."

Experts, who met for four days last month in Siena, Italy, included professors from Ford, Yale, Columbia, the University of Chicago and the University of Bologna. Banks represented were the Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Swiss Bank Corp., Chase Manhattan, Banque Paribas, Citibank, Lazard and Bank of Paris.

The conference, sponsored by the Italian bank Monte dei Paschi di Siena and the Geneva-based International Center for Monetary and Banking Studies, issued a series of recommendations to overcome the current difficulties. While there was a broad consensus among the 80 participants, the final communiqué noted today that "not everyone would subscribe to the calls of every proposal."

World Slump
Signs Grow,
Banker Says

LONDON, Sept. 10 (AP-DJ) — The signs of a global financial and monetary crisis that could bring about the partial collapse of even total ruin of the world's economy are mounting, according to Alfred Schaefer, chairman of Union Bank of Switzerland, said today.

Addressing a meeting of the S. Conference Board in London, he said problems facing the world economy include inflation, increasing capital requirements of governments, growing need of private enterprise, reluctance to invest for the long term and huge balance of payments deficits of industrial nations.

Mr. Schaefer said that to avert financial and monetary crisis, nations must reduce the rate of inflation by restrictive fiscal, monetary and trade measures up to the point where unemployment remains just within the limits of political feasibility.

Industrial nations, Mr. Schaefer said, particularly in Europe, are threatened by an economic collapse that could easily surpass that of the 1930s. "If the Western nations must pay between \$1 billion and \$40 billion annually for oil needs, he said, "that is in 1 1/2 to 4 1/2 years the world's reserves will be spent."

Henry Fowler, former U.S. Treasury secretary, told the meeting there is a "clear and present danger of a worldwide economic slide of indefinite dimensions."

Mr. Fowler called for an international summit to develop a common program to ward off worldwide recession, but stressed that such a conference should not be expected to work a miracle.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Denis Healey said that there are signs of a world slump on the scale of the 1930s but "don't believe we will be so foolish" as to allow it to happen. He told the meeting that, assuming nations risked "a catastrophe worldwide" if they all sued self-interest policies to balance their trade accounts.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Arabs in Merchant Banking Venture

Seven Arab nations have formed a joint merchant banking venture called Arab Investment Co. to bring together Arab money and raw materials and outside technological expertise in a wide range of joint projects. The seven countries are Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Sudan, Egypt, Qatar, Abu Dhabi and Bahrain. The venture will be headquartered in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Arab Investment Co. intends to form several firms to set up projects and to become involved in diversified commercial activities ranging from production and marketing to insurance and tourism.

U.S. Utilities Delay Work on Plants

Five U.S. utilities jointly building electric generating plants have delayed completion of six units, five of them nuclear, and canceled another, citing fund-raising problems. The announcement, made by Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., said the setbacks for the coordinated 1975-79 construction program represent a savings of over \$700 million. The other utilities participating in the project are Pennsylvania Power, Ohio Edison, Toledo Edison and Duquesne Light Co.

Foreign Car Sales Rise in Britain

Imported cars are taking a larger share in the British market, with Nissan Motor Co.'s Datsun becoming the most popular foreign car in the country. Statistics released by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders

show foreign registrations last month accounted for a record 32.08 per cent of total sales, surpassing the previous record of 31.86 per cent set in October 1973. Industry sources say the large percentage of imported car registrations was due to a lack of availability of domestic models caused by labor disputes and holiday slowdowns. Datsun registrations in the two-month period July and August totaled 11,034, down from 13,847 a year earlier. However, sales of Datsuns exceeded Renault sales for the first time. Registrations of Renault, the most popular car for several years, fell to 10,201 from 12,708 in July-August 1973. Datsun now has 4.83 per cent of the total market.

Oxy Tests Third North Sea Well

Occidental Petroleum Corp. reports the successful testing of the Oxy group's third well in the Claymore field in the Scottish sector of the North Sea. The newest Claymore well flowed at a rate of 3,044 barrels a day. The group says it plans to continue its drilling program to determine the extent of the Claymore field. Participating in the Occidental group are Oxy with 36.5 per cent, Getty Oil International with 23.5 per cent, Allied Chemical 20 per cent and Tomson Scottish Petroleum with 20 per cent. Meanwhile Esso struck natural gas in a third well in the Odn field in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea. The Norwegian state oil company says the latest find seems to confirm the extent of the Odn field indicated by the two previous test wells.

To Provide More Data on Company Owners

SEC to Investigate Corporate Take-Overs

By Michael C. Jensen
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (HTT) — Citing the growing amount of foreign money available to buy U.S. companies and the depressed price of many corporate securities, the Securities and Exchange Commission announced yesterday that it had begun an investigation of corporate take-overs.

The SEC said the investigation would be concerned with providing the nation's investors with more information than they currently receive about the identity of individuals and companies involved in both foreign and domestic take-overs.

It said the inquiry would also deal with companies that repurchased their own stock, and with methods of removing the secrecy surrounding corporate ownership.

The SEC said it hoped to determine, as a result of its investigation, whether changes in the nation's securities laws are necessary. There has been pressure from Congress to stiffen requirements for identifying owners of U.S. companies.

"There has been a tremendous amount of interest in Congress and elsewhere as to who really owns American corporations and who has the power to influence the voting of corporate shares," said Richard Rowe, associate director of the SEC's division of corporation finance.

Mr. Rowe said there was concern at the SEC over the identification of foreign investors who bought shares of companies through a third party like a Swiss bank.

As for "tender" offers, or offers by a corporation to purchase stock of another company directly from its shareholders, the SEC said it wanted to make sure that shareholders were kept well informed. The number of tender offers from foreign bidders has jumped sharply in the last year.

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1974, a total of 105 tender offers were filed with the SEC of which 25 came from foreigners. The year before, a total of 75 tender offers were filed, with only eight from foreigners.

Mr. Rowe said the SEC would begin hearings on Nov. 12, and hoped to complete them by late December.

The SEC listed a number of possible legislative proposals, including lowering the ownership reporting requirements of companies from 10 per cent to 1 per cent. Companies currently must name all shareholders who own 10 per cent or more of their stock.

Mine Stocks Lead N.Y. Price Rout

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (HTT) — Led by sharp losses in gold-mining shares, New York Stock Exchange prices declined for the second day in a row but at a much slower pace than yesterday.

Most of the setback was attributed to spillover selling from yesterday, when the market was bogged down by adverse reaction to President Ford's pardon for former president Nixon of all possible crimes connected with the Watergate cover-up.

Selling of gold shares was heavier than yesterday when the group came in for bearish comment in an investment advisory service.

Homestake Mining, the most heavily traded gold mining share, fell 3 1/8 to 41 7/8 on over 385,000 shares.

Also lower were Campbell Red Lake, down 2 3/8 to 27 3/4, ASA 8 1/8 to 73 1/8, and Dome Mines 3 1/2 to 43 5/8.

Upjohn, meantime, slumped 5 7/8 to 49 1/8 amid Wall Street reports that a brokerage house had removed the stock from its buy list.

Du Pont dropped 4 to 112, and IBM 1 1/2 to 171 1/2.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 4.77 points to 658.17. About 970 issues declined while only 400 advanced.

extended their strength from yesterday's auction levels.

Dealers said that the government market was generally reacting to yesterday's sharp increase, reflecting the lack of any follow-through.

Shorts lost up to 1.8 point, mediums were around 1.4 easier and long maturities fell by as much as 3.8 point in some places, just about halving yesterday's advance.

Corporates, however, managed to retain some of their earlier advances, which ranged as far as 1/2 point at one time, closing around 1/8 point higher.

Dealers said some moderate institutional buying helped buoy the market through most of the session, but as this support faded in late trading so did prices.

Treasury bills, however, continued to show strength on the technical supply situation, although here again some issues closed off their highest levels of the day.

In Chicago grain futures markets slipped, with corn down 2 1/2 cents to 5 1/2 cents a bushel. Soybeans dropped 6 1/2 cents to unchanged and wheat closed 4 to 7 cents lower.

In New York, silver finished about 7 cents lower and copper closed a shade higher.

Rules for Gold Futures Trade
Set by U.S. Commodity Mart

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP-DJ) — The board of governors of Commodity Exchange Inc. has adopted rules and contract specifications for trading in gold bullion futures as soon as it becomes legally permissible, Charles Matter, chairman, announced today.

Price Rise
Seen for Oil

VIENNA, Sept. 10 (Reuters) — Abdurrahman Khene, secretary-general of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, said today oil ministers meeting here this week will consider measures which could add nearly \$1.50 to the average cost of a barrel of crude oil.

In an interview Mr. Khene expressed the personal view that OPEC should increase prices to protect earnings of oil-exporting countries from worldwide inflation.

Since a 130 cent price increase at the beginning of this year, OPEC ministers have ignored the advice of their economic experts to raise prices, but have warned that further increases would be in the pipeline unless industrialized countries managed to curb inflation.

The oil ministers meet at OPEC's Vienna headquarters on Thursday to fix prices for a three-month period beginning Oct. 1.

"It is very important for us to try to arrest the new deterioration of our government 'take'... that is the real heart of the problem," Mr. Khene said.

Prices quoted on the exchange will be for refined bar gold assaying not less than 0.995 fineness. Payment will be made based on the weight stamped on each bar up to 0.999 fine. Trading hours will be from 1415 GMT to 1800 GMT.

U.K. Payments Deficit
Widens in 2d Quarter

LONDON, Sept. 10 (Reuters) — Britain's second-quarter balance of payments deficit widened to \$1,031 billion from a \$985-million deficit in the first quarter, the Treasury reported today.

The visible deficit on oil in the quarter totaled \$217 million compared with \$721 million in first quarter.

The deficit on non-oil trade was \$444 million, down from \$565 million in the previous period.

Pre-Tax Profit
Up 28 Per Cent
In Plessey Year

LONDON, Sept. 10 (AP-DJ) — Pre-tax profit rose 23 per cent in the third quarter and 28 per cent in the year ended June 30 at Plessey Co., the telecommunications and electronic equipment producer said today.

Growth in net profit was reduced, however, by substantially higher taxation. Plessey said net earnings in the quarter totaled £7.3 million on turnover of £10.4 million, up from £5.9 million and £8.5 million respectively a year earlier.

For the full year net profit was £21.5 million, up from £16.5 million in 1973. The previous year's net of £23.4 million included an extraordinary credit of £4.4 million. Turnover for the year was £39.5 million, up from £35.1 million.

Reckitt & Colman Net Up
Reckitt & Colman's net profit rose to \$8.8 million in the half year ended June 30, up from \$5.5 million a year earlier, the company said today.

Sales increased to \$177.5 million from \$122.5 million.

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AVIS DE CONVOCATION
Messieurs les actionnaires sont convoqués par le présent avis à l'Assemblée Générale Ordinaire des Actionnaires, qui se tiendra le 27 septembre 1974 à 10 heures, au siège social, avec l'ordre du jour suivant :

ORDRE DU JOUR
1) Rapports du Conseil d'Administration et du Commissaire;
2) Approbation du bilan et du compte de pertes et profits au 31 mars 1974, affectation des résultats;
3) Décharge à donner aux Administrateurs et au Commissaire;
4) Réélection du Commissaire.

Le Conseil d'Administration.

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The tenders should be sent by registered mail in a sealed double envelope to the above address with the following mention:

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The delay for submitting the bidding will expire December 6, 1974.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1974- Stocks and Bonds - High Low Last. Chg.									
1974-1	1974-2	1974-3	1974-4	1974-5	1974-6	1974-7	1974-8	1974-9	1974-10
1. 1974-1	1. 1974-2	1. 1974-3	1. 1974-4	1. 1974-5	1. 1974-6	1. 1974-7	1. 1974-8	1. 1974-9	1. 1974-10
2. 1974-1	2. 1974-2	2. 1974-3	2. 1974-4	2. 1974-5	2. 1974-6	2. 1974-7	2. 1974-8	2. 1974-9	2. 1974-10
3. 1974-1	3. 1974-2	3. 1974-3	3. 1974-4	3. 1974-5	3. 1974-6	3. 1974-7	3. 1974-8	3. 1974-9	3. 1974-10
4. 1974-1	4. 1974-2	4. 1974-3	4. 1974-4	4. 1974-5	4. 1974-6	4. 1974-7	4. 1974-8	4. 1974-9	4. 1974-10
5. 1974-1	5. 1974-2	5. 1974-3	5. 1974-4	5. 1974-5	5. 1974-6	5. 1974-7	5. 1974-8	5. 1974-9	5. 1974-10
6. 1974-1	6. 1974-2	6. 1974-3	6. 1974-4	6. 1974-5	6. 1974-6	6. 1974-7	6. 1974-8	6. 1974-9	6. 1974-10
7. 1974-1	7. 1974-2	7. 1974-3	7. 1974-4	7. 1974-5	7. 1974-6	7. 1974-7	7. 1974-8	7. 1974-9	7. 1974-10
8. 1974-1	8. 1974-2	8. 1974-3	8. 1974-4	8. 1974-5	8. 1974-6	8. 1974-7	8. 1974-8	8. 1974-9	8. 1974-10
9. 1974-1	9. 1974-2	9. 1974-3	9. 1974-4	9. 1974-5	9. 1974-6	9. 1974-7	9. 1974-8	9. 1974-9	9. 1974-10
10. 1974-1	10. 1974-2	10. 1974-3	10. 1974-4	10. 1974-5	10. 1974-6	10. 1974-7	10. 1974-8	10. 1974-9	10. 1974-10
11. 1974-1	11. 1974-2	11. 1974-3	11. 1974-4	11. 1974-5	11. 1974-6	11. 1974-7	11. 1974-8	11. 1974-9	11. 1974-10
12. 1974-1	12. 1974-2	12. 1974-3	12. 1974-4	12. 1974-5	12. 1974-6	12. 1974-7	12. 1974-8	12. 1974-9	12. 1974-10
13. 1974-1	13. 1974-2	13. 1974-3	13. 1974-4	13. 1974-5	13. 1974-6	13. 1974-7	13. 1974-8	13. 1974-9	13. 1974-10
14. 1974-1	14. 1974-2	14. 1974-3	14. 1974-4	14. 1974-5	14. 1974-6	14. 1974-7	14. 1974-8	14. 1974-9	14. 1974-10
15. 1974-1	15. 1974-2	15. 1974-3	15. 1974-4	15. 1974-5	15. 1974-6	15. 1974-7	15. 1974-8	15. 1974-9	15. 1974-10
16. 1974-1	16. 1974-2	16. 1974-3	16. 1974-4	16. 1974-5	16. 1974-6	16. 1974-7	16. 1974-8	16. 1974-9	16. 1974-10
17. 1974-1	17. 1974-2	17. 1974-3	17. 1974-4	17. 1974-5	17. 1974-6	17. 1974-7	17. 1974-8	17. 1974-9	17. 1974-10
18. 1974-1	18. 1974-2	18. 1974-3	18. 1974-4	18. 1974-5	18. 1974-6	18. 1974-7	18. 1974-8	18. 1974-9	18. 1974-10
19. 1974-1	19. 1974-2	19. 1974-3	19. 1974-4	19. 1974-5	19. 1974-6	19. 1974-7	19. 1974-8	19. 1974-9	19. 1974-10
20. 1974-1	20. 1974-2	20. 1974-3	20. 1974-4	20. 1974-5	20. 1974-6	20. 1974-7	20. 1974-8	20. 1974-9	20. 1974-10
21. 1974-1	21. 1974-2	21. 1974-3	21. 1974-4	21. 1974-5	21. 1974-6	21. 1974-7	21. 1974-8	21. 1974-9	21. 1974-10
22. 1974-1	22. 1974-2	22. 1974-3	22. 1974-4	22. 1974-5	22. 1974-6	22. 1974-7	22. 1974-8	22. 1974-9	22. 1974-10
23. 1974-1	23. 1974-2	23. 1974-3	23. 1974-4	23. 1974-5	23. 1974-6	23. 1974-7	23. 1974-8	23. 1974-9	23. 1974-10
24. 1974-1	24. 1974-2	24. 1974-3	24. 1974-4	24. 1974-5	24. 1974-6	24. 1974-7	24. 1974-8	24. 1974-9	24. 1974-10
25. 1974-1	25. 1974-2	25. 1974-3	25. 1974-4	25. 1974-5	25. 1974-6	25. 1974-7	25. 1974-8	25. 1974-9	25. 1974-10
26									

The new currency



Currency Rates

September 18, 1974

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the values of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	Dollars		L. t.		Ghs.		S. fms.		Shwp.		Dm. Rs.	
	100		100		100		100		100		100	
Americana	2,710	6,390	101.57	58,730	41.00	9,700	14,531	3,073	88,56	43,68	1,400	43,68
Brazuca	(2) 38,45	21,640	14,823	3,190	4.92	5,078	1,531	1,310	13,10	13,10	1,310	13,10
Frankfurt	3,810	0.190			4.02	1,035	73.73	88,56	43,68	43,68	43,68	43,68
London (a)	6.15		6.155		5.98							
Paris	451.0	1,333.0	30,546	127.45	1.28		243.25	12.23	150.47	77.56	77.56	77.56
Madrid	880.0	11.9633	912.38		7.023	177.70	16.27	150.47	77.56	77.56	77.56	77.56
Stock	2.00		2.00	62.99	1.92							

The following are dollar values only: Danish krona: 4.4666; Ecuador: 53.35; Israeli S. 2.00; Pesta: 5.00; Schilling: 14.83; Sw. krona: 4.4878; Yen: 902.36; Belgian financial franc: 40.045.

U. S. Commercial franc: 100 U. S. Units of 100. (a) Units of 1,000. (b) Units of 10,000

(c) 100 U. S. Units of 100. (d) 100 U. S. Units of 100. (e) 100 U. S. Units of 100.

صبرنا من الامل



Passport to finance-worldwide

Why is Bank of America International so well equipped to be the hub of a network offering merchant banking services on a global scale?

There are several reasons. A major one is backing from the Bank of America (the biggest bank in the world), from Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (The largest Banque d'Affaires in Europe) and from Kleinwort Benson (one of the best-known merchant banks in London). Another is having Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, former Managing Director of the International

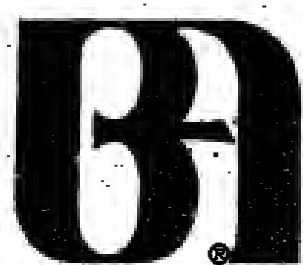
Monetary Fund, as Chairman. Yet another is having bases in the financial centres of Europe.

Add to these the exceptional skills of our experienced management team backed by the financial muscle of our parent banks. Then you'll see why the world-wide connections we

can call on enable us to act quickly and profitably on your behalf whenever you need us to.

Bank of America International S.A., Luxembourg (formerly Banque Ameribas S.A.), is 55% owned by Bank of America, San Francisco; 22% by Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Paris; and 22% by Kleinwort Benson Limited, London. In turn, it owns all the issued capital of Bank of America International Limited, London. (formerly Bank of America Limited).

Bank of
America
International



New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

Eurco Is Worth...

[illegible]

COSTA DEL SOL
OCEAN FRONT VILLAS AND

200 Canbra	250	250	250	0	20	South A	10	0	21	21
1999 Canbra	250	250	250	0	20	1312 Tex. Int'l	13	13	13	13
1990 Cassler	5	5	5	1	1	4395 Szelco A	5	272	265	14
1325 Calanese	480	475	480	475	475	4395 Szelco B	5	272	265	14
1325 Calanese	480	475	480	475	475	6175 Sondale O	10	10	10	10
1325 Calanese	480	475	480	475	475	200 Tara	A	1354	1354	156
6400 Echo Will	119	105	105	125	125	1000 Teck Corp	A	230	230	156
1325 Calanese	480	475	480	475	475	1312 Tex. Int'l	A	230	230	156
200 Can Bldg	201	201	201	201	201	1312 Tex. Int'l	B	230	230	156
200 Can Bldg	201	201	201	201	201	1312 Tex. Int'l	C	230	230	156
200 Can Bldg	201	201	201	201	201	1312 Tex. Int'l	D	230	230	156
200 Can Bldg	201	201	201	201	201	1312 Tex. Int'l	E	230	230	156
200 Can Bldg	201	201	201	201	201	1312 Tex. Int'l	F	230	230	156
200 Can Bldg	201	201	201	201	201	1312 Tex. Int'l	G	230	230	156
200 Can Bldg	201	201	201	201	201	1312 Tex. Int'l	H	230	230	156
200 Can Bldg	201	201	201	201	201	1312 Tex. Int'l	I	230	230	156
200 Can Bldg	201	201	201	201	201	1312 Tex. Int'l	J	230	230	156
200 Can Bldg	201	201	201	201	201	1312 Tex. Int'l	K	230	230	156
200 Can Bldg	201	201	201	201	201	1312 Tex. Int'l	L	230	230	156
200 Can Bldg	201	201	201	201	201	1312 Tex. Int'l	M	230	230	156
200 Can Bldg	201	201	201	201	201	1312 Tex. Int'l	N	230	230	156
200 Can Bldg	201	201	201	201	201	1312 Tex. Int'l	O	230	230	156
200 Can Bldg	201	201	201	201	201	1312 Tex. Int'l	P	230	230	156
200 Can Bldg	201	201	201	201	201	1312 Tex. Int'l	Q	230	230	156
200 Can Bldg	201	201	201	201	201	1312 Tex. Int'l	R	230	230	156
200 Can Bldg	201	201	201	201	201	1312 Tex. Int'l	S	230	230	156
200 Can Bldg	201	201	201	201	201	1312 Tex. Int'l	T	230	230	156
200 Can Bldg	201	201	201	201	201	1312 Tex. Int'l	U	230	230	156
200 Can Bldg	201	201	201	201	201	1312 Tex. Int'l	V	230	230	156
200 Can Bldg	201	201	201	201	201	1312 Tex. Int'l	W	230	230	156
200 Can Bldg	201	201	201	201	201	1312 Tex. Int'l	X	230	230	156
200 Can Bldg	201	201	201	201	201	1312 Tex. Int'l	Y	230	230	156
200 Can Bldg	201	201	201	201	201	1312 Tex. Int'l	Z	230	230	156
200 Can Bldg	201	201	201	201	201	1312 Tex. Int'l	AA	230	230	156
200 Can Bldg	201	201	201	201	201	1312 Tex. Int'l	AB	230	230	156
200 Can Bldg	201	201	201	201	201	1312 Tex. Int'l	AC	230	230	156
200 Can Bldg	201	201	201	201	201	1312 Tex. Int'l	AD	230	230	156
200 Can Bldg	201	201	201	201	201	1312 Tex. Int'l	AE	230	230	156
200 Can Bldg	201	201	201	201	201	1312 Tex. Int'l	AF	230	230	156
200 Can Bldg	201	201	201	201	201	1312 Tex. Int'l	AG	230	230	156
200 Can Bldg	201	201	201	201	201	1312 Tex. Int'l	AH	230	230	156
200 Can B										

6890 H Bay Co	5 1114	3 1134	1 1174	1 1194	1 1214	1 1234	1 1254	1 1274	1 1294	1 1314	1 1334	1 1354	1 1374	1 1394	1 1414	1 1434	1 1454	1 1474	1 1494	1 1514	1 1534	1 1554	1 1574	1 1594	1 1614	1 1634	1 1654	1 1674	1 1694	1 1714	1 1734	1 1754	1 1774	1 1794	1 1814	1 1834	1 1854	1 1874	1 1894	1 1914	1 1934	1 1954	1 1974	1 1994	2 2014	2 2034	2 2054	2 2074	2 2094	2 2114	2 2134	2 2154	2 2174	2 2194	2 2214	2 2234	2 2254	2 2274	2 2294	2 2314	2 2334	2 2354	2 2374	2 2394	2 2414	2 2434	2 2454	2 2474	2 2494	2 2514	2 2534	2 2554	2 2574	2 2594	2 2614	2 2634	2 2654	2 2674	2 2694	2 2714	2 2734	2 2754	2 2774	2 2794	2 2814	2 2834	2 2854	2 2874	2 2894	2 2914	2 2934	2 2954	2 2974	2 2994	3 3014	3 3034	3 3054	3 3074	3 3094	3 3114	3 3134	3 3154	3 3174	3 3194	3 3214	3 3234	3 3254	3 3274	3 3294	3 3314	3 3334	3 3354	3 3374	3 3394	3 3414	3 3434	3 3454	3 3474	3 3494	3 3514	3 3534	3 3554	3 3574	3 3594	3 3614	3 3634	3 3654	3 3674	3 3694	3 3714	3 3734	3 3754	3 3774	3 3794	3 3814	3 3834	3 3854	3 3874	3 3894	3 3914	3 3934	3 3954	3 3974	3 3994	4 4014	4 4034	4 4054	4 4074	4 4094	4 4114	4 4134	4 4154	4 4174	4 4194	4 4214	4 4234	4 4254	4 4274	4 4294	4 4314	4 4334	4 4354	4 4374	4 4394	4 4414	4 4434	4 4454	4 4474	4 4494	4 4514	4 4534	4 4554	4 4574	4 4594	4 4614	4 4634	4 4654	4 4674	4 4694	4 4714	4 4734	4 4754	4 4774	4 4794	4 4814	4 4834	4 4854	4 4874	4 4894	4 4914	4 4934	4 4954	4 4974	4 4994	5 5014	5 5034	5 5054	5 5074	5 5094	5 5114	5 5134	5 5154	5 5174	5 5194	5 5214	5 5234	5 5254	5 5274	5 5294	5 5314	5 5334	5 5354	5 5374	5 5394	5 5414	5 5434	5 5454	5 5474	5 5494	5 5514	5 5534	5 5554	5 5574	5 5594	5 5614	5 5634	5 5654	5 5674	5 5694	5 5714	5 5734	5 5754	5 5774	5 5794	5 5814	5 5834	5 5854	5 5874	5 5894	5 5914	5 5934	5 5954	5 5974	5 5994	6 6014	6 6034	6 6054	6 6074	6 6094	6 6114	6 6134	6 6154	6 6174	6 6194	6 6214	6 6234	6 6254	6 6274	6 6294	6 6314	6 6334	6 6354	6 6374	6 6394	6 6414	6 6434	6 6454	6 6474	6 6494	6 6514	6 6534	6 6554	6 6574	6 6594	6 6614	6 6634	6 6654	6 6674	6 6694	6 6714	6 6734	6 6754	6 6774	6 6794	6 6814	6 6834	6 6854	6 6874	6 6894	6 6914	6 6934	6 6954	6 6974	6 6994	7 7014	7 7034	7 7054	7 7074	7 7094	7 7114	7 7134	7 7154	7 7174	7 7194	7 7214	7 7234	7 7254	7 7274	7 7294	7 7314	7 7334	7 7354	7 7374	7 7394	7 7414	7 7434	7 7454	7 7474	7 7494	7 7514	7 7534	7 7554	7 7574	7 7594	7 7614	7 7634	7 7654	7 7674	7 7694	7 7714	7 7734	7 7754	7 7774	7 7794	7 7814	7 7834	7 7854	7 7874	7 7894	7 7914	7 7934	7 7954	7 7974	7 7994	8 8014	8 8034	8 8054	8 8074	8 8094	8 8114	8 8134	8 8154	8 8174	8 8194	8 8214	8 8234	8 8254	8 8274	8 8294	8 8314	8 8334	8 8354	8 8374	8 8394	8 8414	8 8434	8 8454	8 8474	8 8494	8 8514	8 8
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8690 H Bay Co	\$ 1114	71%	1174	74%
3200 Iron Erl	\$ 1776	179%	1714	164%
7625 IAC	\$ 1527	61%	1414	54%
1000 Indusmin	\$ 526	51%	544	54%
121 Inland S	\$ 1274	124%	1244	124%
5225 Inter Pipe	\$ 1274	114%	1144	104%
1579 Int Aloual	\$ 383	37%	354	34%
1579 Int Aloual	\$ 383	37%	354	34%
622 Jannock	\$ 480	480	480	480
800 Kaler R	\$ 355	345	355	345
353 Kaus Tran	\$ 199	199	199	199
5470 Kerr Adv	\$ 101%	63%	101%	63%
125 Koffier	\$ 430	415	415	415
95 Koffier	\$ 745	745	745	745
150 Lab Min	\$ 281%	281%	281%	281%
150 Lab Min	\$ 281%	281%	281%	281%
3650 Lab Com A	\$ 248	248	248	248
190 Lab Co B	\$ 614	614	614	614
190 Lab Co B	\$ 614	614	614	614

1600H Int Pow	\$ 97%	97%	974	974
1600H Int Pow	\$ 97%	97%	974	974
547500 Bath	\$ 2514	244%	2444	2444
7000D Metro	\$ 8	8	8	8
1200000	\$ 12	12	12	12
1806Gz Micro	\$ 5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2
3600Maso	\$ 19	181%	1814	1814
1200000	\$ 11%	11%	1114	1114
830Laur Flin	\$ 6	59%	594	594
100Molston A	\$ 16	16	16	16
100Molston A	\$ 16	16	16	16
3005Pav Corp	\$ 9	84%	844	844
2503Reyal Bank	\$ 25%	25%	254	254
1000000	\$ 25%	25%	254	254
10027000	\$ 25%	25%	254	254

Total sales \$442.10 shares.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-ask)	Previous close
Sugar				
Oct 358.75	359	350	351.50-362	344
Nov 358.75	359	350	351.50-362	344
Mar 311	309.25	300.50	307.50-312	305.66
May 290.80	281	260.45-281	281	285
Oct 244	236.00	226	236.00-241	241

Market Summary

Sept. 10, 1974

Most Active—New York	Close	N.C.	Oct
Homestake	385.70	41%	37%
McGraw-Hill	325.40	—	—
Pennwalt	202.70	15%	14%
Cambridge	172.10	22%	22%

[illegible]

8970 H Bay Co	5 11 1/2	7 1/2	11 1/2	—	18000 Int'l Pow	5 1/2	9 7/8	9 1/2	—
12000 Erie	5 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	180000s	5 1/2	17	17 1/2	—
7625 IAC	5 11 1/2	6 1/2	14 1/2	—	5475000 Bath	5 2 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	—
1000 Indianapolis	5 5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	10000000 Cal	5 8	8	8	—
12000 Kansas Gas	5 12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	—	1000000000	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—
5275 Infor Pipe	5 12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—	18000000 Metro	5 5/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—
1570 Int'l Mosaic	5 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	—	500000000	5 19	18 1/2	18 1/2	—
325 Int'l A.P.	5 5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	10000000000	5 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—
6220 Jamrock	4 80	480	480	—	8500000000 Fin	5 6	5 1/2	5 1/2	—
9400 Kaiser Ref	3 33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	—	10000000000 A	5 16	16	16	—
12000000000 Trans	5 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	—	1000000000000	5 16	16	16	—
5400 Kerr Add	5 10 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	—	30055000000 Power Co	5 8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	—
7250 Kollmer	5 12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	—	5400000000000 Bank	5 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—
985 Labell A	5 16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	—	1000000000000	5 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—
160 Lab Min	5 28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	—	1000000000000	5 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—
12000000000000	5 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	—	1000000000000	5 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—
3850 Lub Co A	5 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	—	1000000000000	5 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—
190 Lub Co B	5 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	—	1000000000000	5 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—

8970 H Bay Co	5 11 1/2	7 1/2	11 1/2	—	18000 Int'l Pow	5 1/2	9 7/8	9 1/2	—
12000 Erie	5 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	180000s	5 1/2	17	17 1/2	—
7625 IAC	5 11 1/2	6 1/2	14 1/2	—	5475000 Bath	5 2 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	—
1000 Indianapolis	5 5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	10000000 Cal	5 8	8	8	—
12000 Kansas Gas	5 12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	—	1000000000	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—
5275 Infor Pipe	5 12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—	18000000 Metro	5 5/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—
1570 Int'l Mosaic	5 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	—	500000000	5 19	18 1/2	18 1/2	—
325 Int'l A.P.	5 5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	10000000000	5 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—
6220 Jamrock	4 80	480	480	—	8500000000 Fin	5 6	5 1/2	5 1/2	—
9400 Kaiser Ref	3 33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	—	10000000000 A	5 16	16	16	—
12000000000 Trans	5 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	—	1000000000000	5 16	16	16	—
5400 Kerr Add	5 10 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	—	30055000000 Power Co	5 8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	—
7250 Koller	5 12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	—	54750000000 Bank	5 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—
985 Labell A	5 16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	—	1000000000000	5 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—
1600 Lab Min	5 28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	—	1000000000000	5 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—
12000000000000	5 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	—	1000000000000	5 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—
3850 Lub Co A	5 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	—	1000000000000	5 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—
1900 Lub Co B	5 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	—	1000000000000	5 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—

1 1/2	59 1/4	39	TRW	p14.40
1 1/2	123 1/2	7 1/4	TucsonG	.84
1 1/2	9 1/2	2 1/4	TwenCan	.20

[illegible]

U.S. Comm

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES			
Commodity and unit	Price	Year ago	% change
Wheat, No. 2, bushels	27.00	25.82	+4.58
July	25.00	23.95	+4.38
Sept	26.70	25.00	+6.80
Oct	22.85	21.05	+8.55
Wheat, No. 3, bushels	26.00	24.80	+4.84
July	24.00	23.00	+4.35
Sept	25.70	24.00	+7.08
Oct	21.85	20.05	+9.00
Wheat, No. 4, bushels	25.00	23.80	+5.04
July	23.00	22.00	+4.55
Sept	24.70	23.00	+7.39
Oct	20.85	19.05	+9.45
Wheat, No. 5, bushels	24.00	22.80	+5.26
July	22.00	21.00	+4.76
Sept	23.70	22.00	+7.73
Oct	19.85	18.05	+10.00
Wheat, No. 6, bushels	23.00	21.80	+5.50
July	21.00	20.00	+5.00
Sept	22.70	21.00	+8.10
Oct	18.85	17.05	+10.55
Wheat, No. 7, bushels	22.00	20.80	+5.77
July	20.00	19.00	+5.26
Sept	21.70	20.00	+8.50
Oct	17.85	16.05	+11.21
Wheat, No. 8, bushels	21.00	19.80	+6.06
July	19.00	18.00	+5.56
Sept	20.70	19.00	+9.00
Oct	16.85	15.05	+11.96
Wheat, No. 9, bushels	20.00	18.80	+6.41
July	18.00	17.00	+5.88
Sept	19.70	18.00	+9.44
Oct	15.85	14.05	+12.81
Wheat, No. 10, bushels	19.00	17.80	+6.74
July	17.00	16.00	+6.25
Sept	18.70	17.00	+10.00
Oct	14.85	13.05	+13.80
Wheat, No. 11, bushels	18.00	16.80	+7.14
July	16.00	15.00	+6.67
Sept	17.70	16.00	+10.63
Oct	13.85	12.05	+15.00
Wheat, No. 12, bushels	17.00	15.80	+7.60
July	15.00	14.00	+7.14
Sept	16.70	15.00	+11.33
Oct	12.85	11.05	+16.30
Wheat, No. 13, bushels	16.00	14.80	+8.11
July	14.00	13.00	+7.69
Sept	15.70	14.00	+12.50
Oct	11.85	10.05	+18.00
Wheat, No. 14, bushels	15.00	13.80	+8.70
July	13.00	12.00	+8.33
Sept	14.70	13.00	+13.08
Oct	10.85	9.05	+20.00
Wheat, No. 15, bushels	14.00	12.80	+9.38
July	12.00	11.00	+9.09
Sept	13.70	12.00	+14.17
Oct	9.85	8.05	+22.39
Wheat, No. 16, bushels	13.00	11.80	+10.17
July	11.00	10.00	+10.00
Sept	12.70	11.00	+15.45
Oct	8.85	7.05	+25.69
Wheat, No. 17, bushels	12.00	10.80	+11.11
July	10.00	9.00	+11.11
Sept	11.70	10.00	+17.00
Oct	7.85	6.05	+29.75
Wheat, No. 18, bushels	11.00	9.80	+12.24
July	9.00	8.00	+12.50
Sept	10.70	9.00	+18.89
Oct	6.85	5.05	+35.64
Wheat, No. 19, bushels	10.00	8.80	+13.64
July	8.00	7.00	+14.29
Sept	9.70	8.00	+21.25
Oct	5.85	4.05	+44.44
Wheat, No. 20, bushels	9.00	7.80	+15.38
July	7.00	6.00	+16.67
Sept	8.70	7.00	+24.29
Oct	4.85	3.05	+59.02
Wheat, No. 21, bushels	8.00	6.80	+17.65
July	6.00	5.00	+20.00
Sept	7.70	6.00	+28.33
Oct	3.85	2.05	+87.80
Wheat, No. 22, bushels	7.00	5.80	+20.69
July	5.00	4.00	+25.00
Sept	6.70	5.00	+34.00

165.90	165.00	165.00
160.90	160.00	160.00

<p> WALS 100lb 150.00 132.00 3, Wey, Phila., ton. 174.10 57.22 Sept Mex 1.44y Fics 108-110 07.88 SPOD, 2.45 per elec. 1b 8.50-9.1 6.0-8.45 (Suez) 1b 4.10 2.40 S. S. 1b 3.50 2.45 R. T. 22.00 4.90 3.35 </p>		<p> COCOA Sep 81.60 88.70 Dec 81.60 87.00 Mar 75.00 72.95 May 75.00 70.95 68.85 Jul 62.75 75.45 65.45 Sep 60 62.40 60.40 Dec 60 60.50 59.40 </p>		<p> COPPER Sep 62.00 64.75 Dec 62.00 64.75 Mar 62.00 64.75 May 62.00 64.75 Jul 62.00 64.75 Sep 62.00 64.75 Dec 62.00 64.75 </p>		<p> ORANGE JUICE Sep 45.30 44.40 44.00 Dec 45.30 44.40 44.00 Mar 45.30 44.40 44.00 May 45.30 44.40 44.00 Jul 45.30 44.40 44.00 Sep 45.30 44.40 44.00 Dec 45.30 44.40 44.00 </p>		<p> Prev. Close Sep 45.30 44.40 44.00 Dec 45.30 44.40 44.00 Mar 45.30 44.40 44.00 May 45.30 44.40 44.00 Jul 45.30 44.40 44.00 Sep 45.30 44.40 44.00 Dec 45.30 44.40 44.00 </p>		<p> Sep 55.25 52.15 55 Oct 56.25 53.50 56 Nov 62.10 62.70 61 Dec 64.90 64.90 63 Jan 58.20 59.00 58 Feb 58.20 59.00 58 Mar 58.20 59.00 58 Apr 58.20 59.00 58 May 58.20 59.00 58 Jun 58.20 59.00 58 Jul 58.20 59.00 58 Aug 58.20 59.00 58 Sep 58.20 59.00 58 Oct 58.20 59.00 58 Nov 58.20 59.00 58 Dec 58.20 59.00 58 </p>	
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66.90	66.10	66.60
67.10	66.60	67.00
68.30	67.70	67.90

NEW YORK FUTURES				POTATOES				SUGAR NO. 11				
May	69.40	68.30	68.70	Dec	30.35	30.55	49.25	25	Dec	35.95	36.40	34
Jun	69.45	68.30	68.30	Jan	30.30	30.40	49.25	25	Jan	42.80	43.25	34
Jul	70.00	68.30	68.30	Feb	32.90	32.70	49.25	25	Feb	40.35	40.25	34
Aug	70.00	70.30	70.30	Mar	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Mar	42.10	42.00	34
Sept.	70.00	70.30	70.30	Apr	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Apr	42.10	42.00	34
Oct	70.00	70.30	70.30	May	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	May	42.10	42.00	34
Nov	70.00	70.30	70.30	Jun	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Jun	42.10	42.00	34
Dec	70.00	70.30	70.30	Jul	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Jul	42.10	42.00	34
Jan	70.00	70.30	70.30	Aug	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Aug	42.10	42.00	34
Feb	70.00	70.30	70.30	Sept	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Sept	42.10	42.00	34
Mar	70.00	70.30	70.30	Oct	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Oct	42.10	42.00	34
Apr	70.00	70.30	70.30	Nov	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Nov	42.10	42.00	34
May	70.00	70.30	70.30	Dec	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Dec	42.10	42.00	34
Jun	70.00	70.30	70.30	Jan	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Jan	42.10	42.00	34
Jul	70.00	70.30	70.30	Feb	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Feb	42.10	42.00	34
Aug	70.00	70.30	70.30	Mar	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Mar	42.10	42.00	34
Sept.	70.00	70.30	70.30	Apr	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Apr	42.10	42.00	34
Oct	70.00	70.30	70.30	May	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	May	42.10	42.00	34
Nov	70.00	70.30	70.30	Jun	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Jun	42.10	42.00	34
Dec	70.00	70.30	70.30	Jul	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Jul	42.10	42.00	34
Jan	70.00	70.30	70.30	Aug	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Aug	42.10	42.00	34
Feb	70.00	70.30	70.30	Sept	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Sept	42.10	42.00	34
Mar	70.00	70.30	70.30	Oct	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Oct	42.10	42.00	34
Apr	70.00	70.30	70.30	Nov	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Nov	42.10	42.00	34
May	70.00	70.30	70.30	Dec	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Dec	42.10	42.00	34
Jun	70.00	70.30	70.30	Jan	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Jan	42.10	42.00	34
Jul	70.00	70.30	70.30	Feb	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Feb	42.10	42.00	34
Aug	70.00	70.30	70.30	Mar	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Mar	42.10	42.00	34
Sept.	70.00	70.30	70.30	Apr	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Apr	42.10	42.00	34
Oct	70.00	70.30	70.30	May	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	May	42.10	42.00	34
Nov	70.00	70.30	70.30	Jun	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Jun	42.10	42.00	34
Dec	70.00	70.30	70.30	Jul	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Jul	42.10	42.00	34
Jan	70.00	70.30	70.30	Aug	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Aug	42.10	42.00	34
Feb	70.00	70.30	70.30	Sept	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Sept	42.10	42.00	34
Mar	70.00	70.30	70.30	Oct	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Oct	42.10	42.00	34
Apr	70.00	70.30	70.30	Nov	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Nov	42.10	42.00	34
May	70.00	70.30	70.30	Dec	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Dec	42.10	42.00	34
Jun	70.00	70.30	70.30	Jan	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Jan	42.10	42.00	34
Jul	70.00	70.30	70.30	Feb	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Feb	42.10	42.00	34
Aug	70.00	70.30	70.30	Mar	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Mar	42.10	42.00	34
Sept.	70.00	70.30	70.30	Apr	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Apr	42.10	42.00	34
Oct	70.00	70.30	70.30	May	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	May	42.10	42.00	34
Nov	70.00	70.30	70.30	Jun	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Jun	42.10	42.00	34
Dec	70.00	70.30	70.30	Jul	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Jul	42.10	42.00	34
Jan	70.00	70.30	70.30	Aug	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Aug	42.10	42.00	34
Feb	70.00	70.30	70.30	Sept	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Sept	42.10	42.00	34
Mar	70.00	70.30	70.30	Oct	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Oct	42.10	42.00	34
Apr	70.00	70.30	70.30	Nov	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Nov	42.10	42.00	34
May	70.00	70.30	70.30	Dec	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Dec	42.10	42.00	34
Jun	70.00	70.30	70.30	Jan	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Jan	42.10	42.00	34
Jul	70.00	70.30	70.30	Feb	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Feb	42.10	42.00	34
Aug	70.00	70.30	70.30	Mar	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Mar	42.10	42.00	34
Sept.	70.00	70.30	70.30	Apr	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Apr	42.10	42.00	34
Oct	70.00	70.30	70.30	May	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	May	42.10	42.00	34
Nov	70.00	70.30	70.30	Jun	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Jun	42.10	42.00	34
Dec	70.00	70.30	70.30	Jul	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Jul	42.10	42.00	34
Jan	70.00	70.30	70.30	Aug	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Aug	42.10	42.00	34
Feb	70.00	70.30	70.30	Sept	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Sept	42.10	42.00	34
Mar	70.00	70.30	70.30	Oct	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Oct	42.10	42.00	34
Apr	70.00	70.30	70.30	Nov	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Nov	42.10	42.00	34
May	70.00	70.30	70.30	Dec	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Dec	42.10	42.00	34
Jun	70.00	70.30	70.30	Jan	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Jan	42.10	42.00	34
Jul	70.00	70.30	70.30	Feb	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Feb	42.10	42.00	34
Aug	70.00	70.30	70.30	Mar	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Mar	42.10	42.00	34
Sept.	70.00	70.30	70.30	Apr	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Apr	42.10	42.00	34
Oct	70.00	70.30	70.30	May	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	May	42.10	42.00	34
Nov	70.00	70.30	70.30	Jun	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Jun	42.10	42.00	34
Dec	70.00	70.30	70.30	Jul	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Jul	42.10	42.00	34
Jan	70.00	70.30	70.30	Aug	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Aug	42.10	42.00	34
Feb	70.00	70.30	70.30	Sept	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Sept	42.10	42.00	34
Mar	70.00	70.30	70.30	Oct	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Oct	42.10	42.00	34
Apr	70.00	70.30	70.30	Nov	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Nov	42.10	42.00	34
May	70.00	70.30	70.30	Dec	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Dec	42.10	42.00	34
Jun	70.00	70.30	70.30	Jan	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Jan	42.10	42.00	34
Jul	70.00	70.30	70.30	Feb	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Feb	42.10	42.00	34
Aug	70.00	70.30	70.30	Mar	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Mar	42.10	42.00	34
Sept.	70.00	70.30	70.30	Apr	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Apr	42.10	42.00	34
Oct	70.00	70.30	70.30	May	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	May	42.10	42.00	34
Nov	70.00	70.30	70.30	Jun	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Jun	42.10	42.00	34
Dec	70.00	70.30	70.30	Jul	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Jul	42.10	42.00	34
Jan	70.00	70.30	70.30	Aug	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Aug	42.10	42.00	34
Feb	70.00	70.30	70.30	Sept	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Sept	42.10	42.00	34
Mar	70.00	70.30	70.30	Oct	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Oct	42.10	42.00	34
Apr	70.00	70.30	70.30	Nov	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Nov	42.10	42.00	34
May	70.00	70.30	70.30	Dec	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Dec	42.10	42.00	34
Jun	70.00	70.30	70.30	Jan	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Jan	42.10	42.00	34
Jul	70.00	70.30	70.30	Feb	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Feb	42.10	42.00	34
Aug	70.00	70.30	70.30	Mar	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Mar	42.10	42.00	34
Sept.	70.00	70.30	70.30	Apr	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Apr	42.10	42.00	34
Oct	70.00	70.30	70.30	May	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	May	42.10	42.00	34
Nov	70.00	70.30	70.30	Jun	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Jun	42.10	42.00	34
Dec	70.00	70.30	70.30	Jul	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Jul	42.10	42.00	34
Jan	70.00	70.30	70.30	Aug	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Aug	42.10	42.00	34
Feb	70.00	70.30	70.30	Sept	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Sept	42.10	42.00	34
Mar	70.00	70.30	70.30	Oct	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Oct	42.10	42.00	34
Apr	70.00	70.30	70.30	Nov	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Nov	42.10	42.00	34
May	70.00	70.30	70.30	Dec	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Dec	42.10	42.00	34
Jun	70.00	70.30	70.30	Jan	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Jan	42.10	42.00	34
Jul	70.00	70.30	70.30	Feb	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Feb	42.10	42.00	34
Aug	70.00	70.30	70.30	Mar	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Mar	42.10	42.00	34
Sept.	70.00	70.30	70.30	Apr	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Apr	42.10	42.00	34
Oct	70.00	70.30	70.30	May	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	May	42.10	42.00	34
Nov	70.00	70.30	70.30	Jun	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Jun	42.10	42.00	34
Dec	70.00	70.30	70.30	Jul	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Jul	42.10	42.00	34
Jan	70.00	70.30	70.30	Aug	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Aug	42.10	42.00	34
Feb	70.00	70.30	70.30	Sept	33.40	33.40	49.25	25	Sept	42.10	42.00	34
Mar	70.00	70.30	70.30	Oct</								

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows									
WHEAT (5,000 bu)									
Feb	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Mar	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Apr	56.00	57.00	54.00						
May	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Jun	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Jul	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Aug	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Sept	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Oct	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Nov	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Dec	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Jan	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Feb	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Mar	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Apr	56.00	57.00	54.00						
May	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Jun	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Jul	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Aug	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Sept	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Oct	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Nov	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Dec	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Jan	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Feb	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Mar	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Apr	56.00	57.00	54.00						
May	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Jun	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Jul	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Aug	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Sept	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Oct	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Nov	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Dec	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Jan	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Feb	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Mar	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Apr	56.00	57.00	54.00						
May	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Jun	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Jul	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Aug	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Sept	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Oct	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Nov	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Dec	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Jan	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Feb	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Mar	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Apr	56.00	57.00	54.00						
May	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Jun	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Jul	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Aug	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Sept	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Oct	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Nov	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Dec	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Jan	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Feb	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Mar	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Apr	56.00	57.00	54.00						
May	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Jun	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Jul	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Aug	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Sept	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Oct	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Nov	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Dec	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Jan	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Feb	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Mar	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Apr	56.00	57.00	54.00						
May	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Jun	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Jul	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Aug	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Sept	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Oct	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Nov	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Dec	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Jan	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Feb	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Mar	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Apr	56.00	57.00	54.00						
May	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Jun	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Jul	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Aug	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Sept	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Oct	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Nov	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Dec	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Jan	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Feb	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Mar	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Apr	56.00	57.00	54.00						
May	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Jun	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Jul	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Aug	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Sept	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Oct	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Nov	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Dec	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Jan	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Feb	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Mar	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Apr	56.00	57.00	54.00						
May	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Jun	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Jul	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Aug	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Sept	56.00	57.00	54.00						
Oct	56.00	57.00	54.00						
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[illegible]

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1990; 263: 1025-1028.

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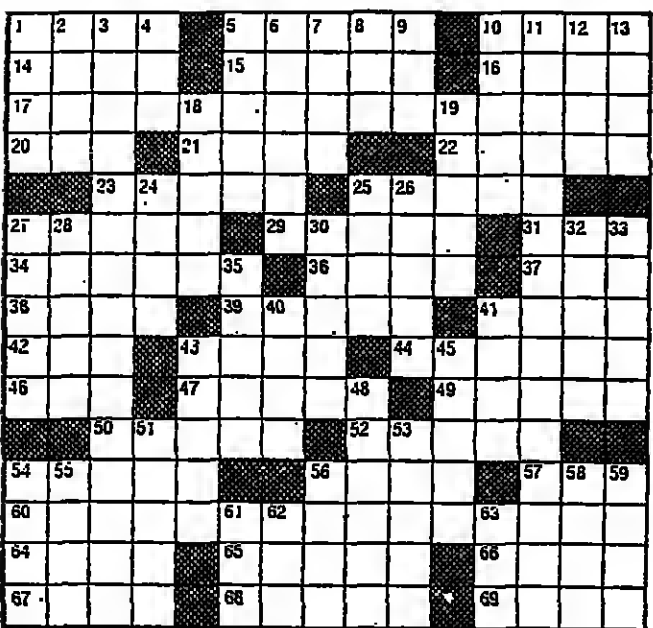
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94-96	16
96-98	16
98-100	16

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- 1 Do copydesk work
5 Condiment
10 Kind of party
14 Side of a head
15 Winged
16 Red or ticker
17 Truck stoppers
20 "was saying"
21 Yugoslav resort
22 Turn inside out
23 "and Sing!"
25 Barbecue
27 Canary's cousin
29 Suffer hurt feelings
31 Witch
34 Enter the pool
36 Biblical prophet
37 Continent: Abbr.
38 White: Prefix
39 Gives a hard time to
41 Prefix for care
42 Party girl
43 Crimson Tide, for short
44 Place for a certain shadow
46 Direction: Abbr. for Peace
- DOWN**
- 1 Hebrew measure
2 Birth and red-letter
3 Source of golf balls
4 Thrice: Prefix
5 Stop a leak
6 Malls
7 Rubber-stamp word
8 Common Latin abbr.
9 Johnny from Dixie
10 Verse
11 Rise the easy way
- 12 Imitative one
13 Exploit
14 "Not with but a whimper"
15 Schisms
16 Bowery figure
17 Tantamount
18 Uneven
19 Garden tool
20 French pronoun
21 "I'm Adam"
22 TV component
23 Networks
24 Muse
25 "my last legs"
26 Pell's follower
27 Louisiana sight
28 Offspring
29 Leg trouble for Dobbin
30 Curved compound
31 Chemical
32 Golf thrills
33 Kind of hat or worm
34 Malay chief
35 Outlet
36 Impatient
37 Papers: Abbr.
38 Insect egg
39 Khan



WEATHER

C				F			
ALABAMA	23	77	Fair	MADRID	27	51	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	16	61	Cloudy	MILAN	26	79	Fair
ANTWERP	17	61	Unvariable	MOSCOW	23	72	Cloudy
ATHENS	30	86	Fair	MUNICH	14	37	Cloudy
BERLIN	23	82	Cloudy	NEW YORK	26	79	Cloudy
BOMBAY	22	82	Cloudy	NICE	24	76	Fair
BRUSSELS	16	61	Cloudy	OSAKA	18	64	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	17	63	Cloudy	PASADENA	18	64	Cloudy
CAIRO	27	81	Cloudy	PLACATE	26	79	Fair
CALCUTTA	24	73	Cloudy	ROME	26	79	Fair
CASABLANCA	18	64	Cloudy	ROYAL	18	64	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	18	64	Cloudy	SAN FRANCISCO	26	79	Fair
COPTA DE	15	59	Cloudy	TEHRAN	20	68	Fair
DUBLIN	15	59	Cloudy	THE AVIV	31	88	Fair
EDINBURGH	13	59	Cloudy	VIENNA	27	51	Cloudy
FLORENCE	18	64	Cloudy	VENICE	27	51	Unvariable
FRANKFURT	12	64	Cloudy	WARSAW	15	59	Fair
GENEVA	18	64	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	26	79	Cloudy
HAVANA	23	77	Fair	ZURICH	17	63	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	26	79	Fair				
LA PALMA	29	82	Cloudy				
LESSON	17	63	Cloudy				
LONDON	23	77	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	23	68	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. - Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

AMERICAN FUNDS		EUROPEAN FUNDS		ASIAN FUNDS		AFRICAN FUNDS		OCEANIC FUNDS		MIDDLE EASTERN FUNDS		GLOBAL FUNDS		BOND FUNDS		EQUITY FUNDS		MUTUAL FUNDS		OTHER FUNDS	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110

PEANUTS

THE REASON I'M HERE IS I HAVE A MESSAGE FOR YOU.

MY LITTLE SISTER WASN'T FEELING WELL SO SHE DIDN'T GO TO SCHOOL TODAY. AS YOU KNOW, YOU BEING THE SCHOOL.

ANYWAY THAT'S THE MESSAGE I HOPE I HAVEN'T BOTHERED YOU OR ANYTHING. I'LL PROBABLY SEE YOU TOMORROW.

I'LL BE HERE TOO.

B.C.

WHAT DOES THE TAG SAY?

IF FOUND, PLEASE DEPOSIT IN NEAREST MAIL BOX.

I GOT A SICK FEELING WE COULD GET SENT UP FOR THIS.

B.L. BLOOMIE

I THOUGHT OF A WONDERFUL WAY TO CHEAT ON OUR DIETS.

WE'LL ORDER THREE HOT-FUDGE SUNDAES AND EAT TWO.

WHAT'S THE THIRD ONE FOR?

TO SHOW WE HAVE WILL POWER.

B.E. BEETLE

THERE'S SOMETHING YOU DON'T SEE VERY OFTEN.

WHAT?

A GRAFFITI WRITER WITH NOTHING TO SAY.

I... UH... LET'S SEE... HMM... UH...

B.A. BAILEY

THE CRUSADES ARE GOING TO LEAVE FOR THE HOLY LAND SIRE.

WHO'S LEADING THEM?

RODNEY.

MUST BE BINGO NIGHT.

B.W. WIZARD

YOU WON'T BE LOST FOR LONG - SHE'LL BE OUT LOOKIN' FOR YOU BY THIS TIME.

DARLIN' WHERE ARE YOU?

LOOKING FOR ANYONE IN PARTICULAR, SPORT?

NOT ME, KIDDO - I'M SATIATED IF YOU ARE!

B.I. IDLE

YOU WALK NOW, IS BEHIND TEMPLE.

SURE, KELLY, HERE'S THAT GUY YOU'RE EXPECTING.

B.A. BAILEY

NICE EVENING, NEZ. I ESPECIALLY LIKED THE THIRD MOVEMENT OF THE LAST OPUS.

IS THAT WHERE I SNEEZED?

YOWL THE CON' BRUSHES FAST KIRBY.

MY BRACELET! IT'S GONE!

B.K. KIRBY

UNSCRAMBLE these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

JUMBLE

INFIS

EUQUE

TONKYT

VOLJIA

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here.

Yesterday's Jumbles: CLUCK BLIMP GIBBET COMPLY

Answer: SWELL—but it may spoil your figure!—BULGE

DENNIS THE MENACE

OKAY, THAT'S THREE BALONEY AN FOUR PEANUT BUTTER SANDWICHES.

MY MOM SAYS THE RESTAURANT IS CLOSED!

BOOKS

JOHN MARSHALL

A Life in Law

By Leonard Baker. Macmillan. \$46 pp. Illustrated. \$1

Reviewed by Alden Whitman

THE fourth chief justice of the United States, John Marshall, presided over the Supreme Court from 1801 to 1835, leaving a mighty imprint on the Constitution, one unequalled for its importance until the late Chief Justice Earl Warren led the nation through painful social and moral changes in our times. As one of the foundations of the Warren Court, the Marshall Court has, therefore, special pertinence to modern readers—one cannot be fully understood without the other—who will compare the two men as they sift through the worshipping biography of Marshall.

The first full-length study of the chief justice since Albert Beveridge's "The Life of John Marshall" 50 years ago, Leonard Baker's three-and-a-half pound volume is admirable in some respects and less praiseworthy in others. Mr. Baker, who once covered the Warren Court as a reporter, is unapologetically thorough, as his bibliography attests, and just as unapologetically detailed. I doubt if there is a fact about Marshall that has escaped Mr. Baker's vacuum cleaner, a circumstance that accounts in part for the book's poundage. (A further explanation is that the manuscript apparently went into type unaided by any literate intelligence, who, besides cleaning out garages in writing, might have cut the book 10 per cent by eliminating duplications and overlaps.)

Mr. Baker's strength is in relating the landmark cases that came before Marshall's Court, and in exploring their implications for the development of the United States. He describes with considerable verve the arguments in court, lays out the issues with clarity and presents the opinions—all in language that is understandable to the nonspecialist. Quite correctly, I think, he underlines Marshall's greatest importance as the man who asserted that legislative acts must be tested for their validity against the Constitution and who went on to assert the Supreme Court's role as the final interpreter of the Constitution.

The essentials of Marshall's great opinion in *Marbury v. Madison* that all men, even presidents, must adhere to the Constitution—have become so

much of the fabric of the we think and feel that men act otherwise find them outcasts. And the moral of the court, established Marshall, is now so firmly that even momentarily un-able rulings eventually air an are heeded, as the W Court demonstrated.

In its chronicling of Marshall's life from his birth in Virginia, his early friendship with George Washington, his rise to an officer in the Revolutionary Army, his striving for social respectability, his in-ly substantial law practice, his diplomatic career, his tenure on the court—these matters it is at that this book is definitive.

But rolling out the full one thing, and offering a found understanding of meaning is another. It is that the book falls short of it could have been. Mr. seems to have weak insight the nature of the Am Revolution, into the men of erty and substance who the Constitution and the of conservative that who the Federalist core that at the nation until Andrew J. came along.

These men, of whom Mr. was one, had a deeply root of disorder. They had a GI impulse for a reign of "is liberty," which meant, that bore down heavily (sanctity of property and tracts while restricting lit its most formal concepts, while Marshall could res Constitution as a bulwark contract system, he coul construct the Bill of Rig narrowly that it applied to the federal government amendments," he wrote, h run v. Baltimore, "conta expression indicating an ml to apply them to the stat erments." And it was a level that the Bill of touched the lives of the class.

Mr. Baker talks of Mar "a man of law," as if la some independent abstract not an expression of social and not based on and economic considerations, tends to give John Ma legal ideology—and he v ideology—a certain an sterility. One must ren that Marshall's view of y led eventually to Dred S the Civil War, and it i perceptions that should be fused this book.

I do not want to be gne negatively. This is a sub book, and it is with be now years before Marshall is again, so faults and all, it worth reading.

Mr. Whitman is on the New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Tru

Locating a queen is a problem often faced at the bridge table. deceptive maneuvers can help—whether they are desirable is primarily a psychological matter.

Consider for example the diagrammed deal reported by Frank Vine of Ontario in a Canadian publication, *The Kibitzer*. In trials to select the Canadian representatives for the world pair championship, most pairs reached six spades with the North-South cards.

Many bidding roads could lead to the slam, which depends entirely on the diamond question. Unless the defenders are obliging enough to lead the suit, South will have to guess. After a trump lead, for example, South wins in the dummy and leads the heart jack. Whether or not this is covered with the queen he is Machiavelli rather than i Simon. Or, he may decide the discard began with x, from which a discard wo unavoidable.

In view of this, Vine at that a player who x-x throw a diamond, hoping the declarer will play his p for the queen. This Machiavelli tactic may well succ some levels, but in high company South is likely t chide that the diamond d is Machiavelli rather than i Simon. Or, he may decide the discard began with x, from which a discard wo unavoidable.

NORTH

♠ Q974
♥ Q
♦ K109-4
♣ A85

WEST

♠ 83
♥ A10854
♦ 82
♣ K1073

EAST

♠ Q96
♥ Q53
♦ A37
♣ Q19

SOUTH (D)

♠ AK10652
♥ K7
♦ A37
♣ 6

Neither side was vul-able. The bidding:
South West North E
1 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ P
4 ♠ Pass 5 ♠ P
6 ♠ Pass Pass P
West led the spade three

Win to Lead by 1 Yankees End Jinx in Boston

TON, Sept. 10 (NYT)—The New York Yankees won their first game at Fenway Park in 10 years last night when they overpowered the Boston Red Sox, 6-3, and regained possession of first place with one win left to play.

Made fast work of it, too, five runs off Roger Moret's five innings before a house of 34,981, second of the season here. And end with Sparky Lyle as what George Medich said, they carried their way to new heights. 10 years the last Yankee pennant 1 1/2 months after the last victory in New England.

Yankees, Red Sox and Orioles—snaking up outside in the American East—still have three left to decide who wins the Yankees lead Boston. But the Yankees, one memorable win was passed last night lead of the bean, the cob a great wall: the Yankees won something in Fenway where they had lost seven this year, 11 straight back to last year and 20 going back to the year before.

also continued the hot that brought them from bottom of the division in the top in September, for the 19th time in at 25 starts. And the Red Sox had first place almost all from late in May, led the cold streak that led the present division lead, losing for the ninth in the last 11 starts.

Tuesday Pirates' 4 Hits

CAGO, Sept. 10 (UPI)—Hehner, collecting four hits in second straight game, a 20-hit assault against five Chicago pitchers today to help Pittsburgh Pirates to a triumph.

Pirates collected 18 of hits in the first 4 1/2 hours when they scored all their second baseman Rennie Elliott, who also singled in three trips to the plate, in each of the first three as the Pirates built a 6-0 tag off loser Rick Reusch and reliever Jim Todd.

Stargell doubled home runs in the first inning while Reusch and Stargell collected home runs in the first inning to move runs. Hehner and ver had run-scoring singles third.

Courageous Routs Southern Cross

PORT, R.I., Sept. 10 (Reu)—The American defender, in an awesome display of sailing prowess in light sailing away from the Italian challenger Southern Cross today to win the opening of the America's Cup series.

ing the lead at the start— and widening to through- out aluminum-hulled Con- rous and its 11-member crew and through out the highly-touted Aus- 12-meter over the 24.3- tangular course on Rhode Sound.

eous crossed the finish minutes 54 seconds ahead Southern Cross.

ahead of Southern Cross, ous went on to take a ad lead after the first, leg. The American de- widened its margin to the second mark and

the American de- widened its margin to the second mark and

the American de- widened its margin to the second mark and

the American de- widened its margin to the second mark and

the American de- widened its margin to the second mark and

the American de- widened its margin to the second mark and

"When we lost three straight here last time," said Bill Virdon, manager of the Yankees, "people thought it was the end of the world. But it wasn't, and we're back. If we lost two games here, the afterthought would hurt. You know, same old Fenway Park, same old problems. Still, I learned a long time back not to crow too early. It's like the old song: Whatever will be, will be."

Despite the stoicism, the Yankees reached for outside help just before opening their two-game joust in Boston. They reached all the way to Texas, in fact, and said hello to the Rangers for Alex Johnson, the 31-year-old outfielder, who arrived yesterday and joined the pennant chase as a designated hitter.

The Yankees were in control of their battle for first place last night from the start. Roy White opened with a grounder that

led to a single by George Scott. The Yankees then scored three runs in the first inning.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Western Division

Monday's Results

Tuesday's Games

Wednesday's Games

Thursday's Games

Friday's Games

Saturday's Games

Sunday's Games

Monday's Games

Tuesday's Games

Wednesday's Games

Thursday's Games

Friday's Games

Saturday's Games

Sunday's Games

Monday's Games

Tuesday's Games

Wednesday's Games

Thursday's Games

Friday's Games

Saturday's Games

Sunday's Games

Monday's Games

Tuesday's Games

Wednesday's Games

Thursday's Games

Friday's Games

Saturday's Games

Sunday's Games

Mario Guerrero hooted at shortstop. He stole second, continued to third when nobody covered the bag, and scored on a single to right by Elliott Maddox.

The pattern was repeated in later innings while the Red Sox stumbled around, trying to find their grip. Meanwhile, the Yankees scored a "clean" run in the second when Chris Chambliss rammed a home run into the rightfield seats with two down.

Then, with two out in the fourth, they got another on a double by Graig Nettles and a single by Chambliss.

Ortiz & Brewers 5

At Milwaukee, Bobby Grich scored the winning run on a wild pitch by reliever Tom Murphy with two out in the 11th inning and centerfielder Paul Blair saved the game with a leaping catch in the bottom of the inning to give Baltimore a 6-5 victory over the Brewers.

Grich singled with two outs in the 11th, moved to second on a single by Tommy Davis and scored when Murphy uncorked his wild pitch.

However, Milwaukee, which had tied the score on a pinch-hit grand slam by Darrell Porter in the ninth, almost pulled the game out again in the bottom of the inning. They loaded the bases with two out and George Scott hit a long drive to straightaway center, which Blair leaped for and caught just in front of the bullpen.

Dodgers 3, Braves 1

At Atlanta, Ron Cey hit a three-run homer and Steve Garvey added a two-run shot to power Los Angeles to an 8-1 victory over the Braves.

The triumph enabled the Dodgers to maintain a 1 1/2-game lead over second-place Cincinnati in the National League West.

Reds 3, Padres 3

At Cincinnati, Tony Perez and Dave Concepcion hit home runs and Pete Rose added a single and two doubles to lead the Reds to a 3-3 victory over San Diego.

Fred Norman, who left the game with two outs in the sixth inning after being struck above the right knee by a smash off the bat of rookie Randy Elliott, got the victory, his 11th against 11 losses.

Phillies 2, Cards 3

At St. Louis, Jim Lonborg tossed a two-hitter for his 15th victory and Mike Anderson and rookie Jerry Martin each drove in a run Monday night to lead Philadelphia to a 2-0 triumph over the Cardinals.

The loss cost St. Louis a chance to pick up a win in the division-leading Pittsburgh Pirates in the National League East. The Pirates were beaten, earlier in the day, but remained 3 1/2 games ahead of St. Louis.

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Associated Press

Ali Pauses To Tell Paris About Fight

PARIS, Sept. 10 (AP)—Muhammad Ali flew to Kinshasa, Zaire, with an entourage of 24 persons aboard a chartered flight today for his match against champion George Foreman. He called the heavyweight championship fight Sept. 25 "the greatest event in the history of the world."

During a two-hour stopover here, Ali (on left) didn't miss a chance to plug the theater television show as he told a tumultuous news conference. "This is my last time in the ring and I want you to tell your countrymen not to miss this exciting event. You should get to the cinema early because I might win by a knockout in the first round."

Up to now, no arrangements have been made for theater television in France, but negotiations are in progress.

George Foreman (on right), broke camp yesterday and will have a group of 35 traveling with him to Zaire, where he arrives tomorrow. His charter will also make a stopover here.



Associated Press

Preview: Steelers Waiting to Take Over if Dolphins Fumble

(This is the first part of a series assessing the teams in the National Football League, which open its season on Sunday.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (NYT)—Can a team win the American Football Conference championship in the National Football League for the fourth straight year despite the departure of its defensive genius, the impending defection of three star players to another league and a feud between the coach and the owner?

If it cannot, can a team with a black quarterback win the championship?

The party of the first part—the Miami Dolphins—have to be considered the team to beat simply because very few clubs have beaten them in the last few seasons. However, no one wins forever, not even Perry Mason, so maybe this is the year the Dolphins will stop winning, and maybe the party of the second part—the Pittsburgh Steelers—will be the team to take their place in the Super Bowl, led by Joe Gilliam, a 33-year-old black quarterback.

There is much to be said for the Dolphins' chances of becoming the first team to win a third Super Bowl; primarily, they have the same team that has won the last two.

But, Bill Arnsparger has taken his defensive coaching brilliance to New York: Larry Conna, Paul Warfield and Jim Kilick are preparing to take their talents to Memphis and the World Football League, and Don Shula, the stern coach, and Joe Robbie, the irritating owner, are taking a chance on stirring unrest among the players with their feud that is anything but over.

Then there are the Steelers, who have blossomed into one of the bright young teams in the league the last two seasons after having been confirmed losers their first 29 years. Under Coach Chuck Noll, a master drafter, Pittsburgh has compiled the second best record—21 victories and 7 defeats—in the NFL the last two seasons. Only Miami's 24-2 is better.

Eastern Division

MIAMI DOLPHINS (12-2)

Twenty-four reasons why the Dolphins are one of the more fearsome forces in pro football history: Bob Griese, Larry Conna, Mercury Morris/Jim Kilick, Paul Warfield, Martin Briscoe, Jim Mandich/Mary Fleming, Doug Crusan, Bob Knechenberg, Jim Langer, Larry Little, Norm Evans, Vern Den Herder, Jimmy Penard, Bob Knechenberg, Bill Sharkey, Doug Sear, Nick Bunneault, Mike Kolan,

quarter following an 80-yard march.

Notre Dame then used almost 5 1/2 minutes before Clements capped another 80-yard drive with a seven-yard pass to Pete Demerle with 55 seconds left in the half.

Notre Dame added a touchdown in each of the final two periods on a one-yard run by Wayne Bullard and an eight-yard dash by Al Samuel.

Notre Dame took advantage of a Georgia Tech fumble and tied the score, 7-7, before the first period was over. The Irish took the lead when freshman Dave Reeve kicked a 22-yard field goal on the second play of the second

quarter following an 80-yard march.

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Tim Foley, Curtis Johnson, Dick Anderson, Jake Scott.

BUFFALO BILLS (9-5)

The Bills can't expect 2,003 yards from O.J. Simpson, but how about 2,005? Actually, coach Lou Saban will try to diversify the attack, especially now that Joe Ferguson, last year's rookie quarterback, has gained some experience hand-off right, hand-off left.

Ferguson figures to throw more, primarily to J.D. Hill and Ahmad Rashad (who used to be Bobby Moore), an acquisition from St. Louis for Dennis Shaw.

NEW YORK JETS (4-10)

The Jets could be one of the highest question marks in the league. Anytime Joe Namath is in the line-up, they are a threat to win. But he hasn't been in the line-up too much recently, appearing in only half the team's games the last four seasons. And even with Namath, the Jets too often play below what seems to be their capability. The keys to success or failure in coach Charley Winner's first season, besides Namath's health, could be John Riggins, the running back who suffered an off-year in 1973, and Carl Barzilauskas, the No. 1 draft choice whose 6-foot-6-inch, 240-pound body finally gives the Jets some size in the defensive front four.

NEW ENGLAND PATRIOTS (5-9)

The schedule calls for games against Miami (twice), Pittsburgh, Los Angeles, Minnesota, Oakland. So much for whatever chances the Patriots have of making a

marked improvement on their record. Coach Chuck Fairbanks is using a three-lineman, four-linebacker defense, but he will need unexpectedly strong performances from players like Ray Hamilton, Mel Lusterford, Steve King and other unknowns to make it work.

BAITMORE COLTS (4-10)

Toni Linhart, a 32-year-old soccer player from Vienna, is the new place-kicker, but don't expect the Colts to wait through any of their games. General manager Joe Thomas has rid the team of future NFL defectors, and that includes Ted Hendricks, the line-backer who was one of the few capable defensive players.

Tom MacLeod, from Green Bay, takes Hendricks' place. Fred Cook and John Dutton, rookies, will anchor the defensive line. Marty Domres probably will start ahead of young Bert Jones at quarterback, but the former Columbia star has yet to show he can take a team anywhere.

WESTERN DIVISION

DENVER BRONCOS (7-5-2)

Coach John Ralston's team might be a year away from winning the division title; then again, the Broncos might be ready to knock off Oakland. They could encounter a serious problem, though, if Charlie Johnson, the 14-year quarterback, is injured. Steve Ramsey, the backup, has a problem: he had his contract stolen before a recent exhibition game and used glasses

instead. But it started raining and he had to be taken out because the glasses didn't come equipped with wipers and he could not see. Floyd Little can run even in the rain, and Riley Odoms, Haven Moses and Otto Stowe can catch.

OAKLAND RAIDERS (9-4-1)

The Raiders lose quarterback Darley Lamonica to the NFL in 1975 and Ken Stabler in 1976. Could they lose the division title in 1974? They have won six of the last seven times, but last year was a struggle. Stabler has the quarterback job and he is surrounded by a good, all-around offense. John Madden has been rebuilding the defensive line and it is strong. Secondary could be penetrated, though, because Willie Brown and Nemeah Wilson are aging.

KANSAS CITY CHIEFS (7-5-2)

They're breaking up the old gang of theirs, the Chiefs are no Moorman, guard, retired; Jim Tyrer, tackle, was traded to Washington; Curley Culp, defensive tackle, has signed with the NFL; Willie Lanier, middle linebacker, is 39. Hank Stram is trying to infuse young talent into the crumbling Chiefs, but it will take a while. Woody Green, rookie from Arizona State, looked good at running back, then cracked his collarbone. If Dawson Walters, David Jayne, rookie from Kansas, probably would not be ready to step in. That would leave the job to Mike Livingston or Pete Beathard.

SAN DIEGO CHARGERS (2-11-1)

Tommy Prothro, the Chargers' fifth coach in five years, says he's no miracle worker, but not even a miracle could help the Chargers. They need capable football players, starting at quarterback where Dan Fouts, Don Horn and Jesse Freltas are not expected to work any miracles either. With the team building, Bo Matthews and Glen Bonner probably will play a lot as running backs.

CENTRAL DIVISION

PITTSBURGH STEELERS (10-4)

With Joe Gilliam as starting quarterback and Terry Bradshaw and Terry Hanratty in reserve, the Steelers should be one of

the more awesome teams in the league after compiling their first unbeaten exhibition schedule (6-0) and the only one in the NFL this year. If Franco Harris runs the way he did in 1973, the offense will be even more potent. The only weakness appears to be tight end, which is why they probably will go at times with three wide receivers—Ron Shanklin, Frank Lewis and John Stallworth, a fourth-round draft choice from Alabama A and M who has been a sensation of the exhibition season, overshadowing Lynn Swann, the No. 1 draft choice, who was not had himself.

CINCINNATI BENGALS (10-4)

In the latest of Paul's Purges, Coach Paul Brown sent Bill Bergey, the outstanding middle linebacker signed with the NFL, only to change his mind, to Philadelphia. The move has to hurt the defense because Jim LeClair, a third-year pro, is no George. Only the loyalists remain and there are some good players in the group, including Essex Johnson and Boobie Clark, the running backs, and Isaac Curtis, the fleet receiver. Ken Anderson, the quarterback, has to remain healthy to make the offense go.

CLEVELAND BROWNS (7-5-2)

The Browns claim they are building, but they look more as if they are collapsing. Perhaps it is all in the point of view. Instead of Jim Brown and Leroy Kelly, the running backs are Ken Brown and Greg Pruitt. Instead of Otto Graham and successors, the quarterback is Mike Phipps. And the wide receivers aren't even the ones who played last year. Fair Hooker and Frank Pitts, let alone a few years ago.

HOUSTON OILERS (1-13)

The Oilers' two-season record is exactly the reverse of Miami's. They are not likely to improve much this time around. Coach Sid Gilliam, who shot first and asked questions later during and after the strike, has looked at a multitude of bodies in recent weeks but has not seen many players among them. He was to decide between Dan Pastorini and Lynn Dickey at quarterback, but Pastorini has been hurt. Vic Washington, a disident from San Francisco, could help at running back as could Ronnie Coleman, rookie from Alabama A and M.

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